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Israelis Storm Jet, Slay 2 Hijackers; 6 Passengers Hurt

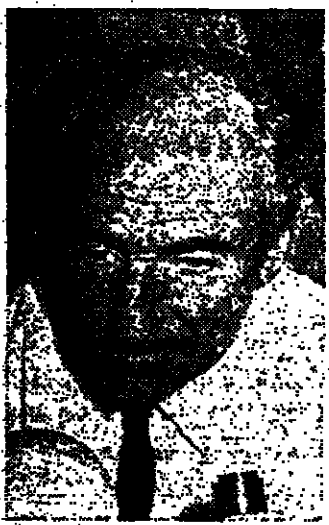
TEL AVIV, May 9 (AP)—Israeli paratroopers ended a hijacking drama at Israel's international airport today, slaying two Arab hijackers and rescuing 97 captives from a Sabena jetliner before the terrorists could blow up the plane.

Two women hijackers were captured as 18 combat troops burst through the doors of the Sabena Boeing 707 with guns blazing.

Two soldiers and six passengers were wounded—one of them critically—in the surprise assault. One of the women hijackers, covered with blood, was rushed to a hospital for operations.

"The other countries acted the way we did, hijacking would stop," said Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar.

The four Arab terrorists—two men and two women—grappled around their waist-captured the Sabena airliner last night as it was flying over Yugoslavia and demanded that Israel free 300 to 400 Arab guerrillas in exchange for the lives of those aboard the plane after the plane had landed at Lydda.



Capt. Reginald Levy

Held captive at gunpoint for 21 hours inside the sweltering plane were 58 men, 28 women, 10 crew members and a 6-year-old girl traveling alone. Slipping champagne when water ran short, the passengers waited fearfully while international Red Cross officials bargained with the terrorists for their lives.

"But we never considered making a deal with the hijackers," disclosed Israel's Transport Minister, Shimon Peres.

The raid ended the first Arab hijacking the Israelis have ever caught inside the Jewish state.

The raid began as two men dressed in white Sabena overalls climbed into the wing of the plane—ostensibly to repair the aircraft, which had earlier been rendered unable to fly—and forced the emergency doors open.

Officers said that 18 Israeli soldiers, also dressed in overalls, burst through the doors and opened fire on the guerrillas. "Lie down! Lie down! Everything is all right," the soldiers yelled to passengers as they fired at the hijackers.

The hijackers, who infants before had cheered and kissed each other when they were given a fake report that 317 Arab guerrillas were freed and were being flown to Egypt, turned back on the Israeli soldiers.

One bullet hit the terrorist leader, who had identified himself as Capt. Reginald Levy, the Sabena pilot, climbed out of the bullet-riddled jetliner with his hands covered in blood. But he smiled and was not injured.

"Thanks very much. It's a lovely day," he told Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who was standing beside the plane with Gen. Elazar and four other generals.

The released passengers laughed, smiled and kissed each other then climbed into buses to be taken to the airport building.

Group Charges Trick

REBUT, May 9 (UPI)—The Black September organization, whose members hijacked the Sabena jetliner, said tonight that it was tricked by the International Red Cross and Belgian government representatives into allowing Israeli soldiers aboard the aircraft.

A statement distributed by the organization here vowed that it will hijack other airliners in the near future and hinted of possible reprisals against the Belgian government.

Questions by Moscow Imperil Bonn Compromise on Treaties

BONN, May 9 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's controversial Western treaties ran into a last-minute snag tonight when the Soviet government raised questions about a draft bipartisan solution aimed at easing relations of the 1970 points in the midwest tomorrow.

The Russian move caused the West-house opposition leader, Konrad Adenauer, who had led conservatives into the compromise effort, to draw back for moment.

Many intransigent conservatives in the ranks of his Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union alliance took this as a signal to reject the bipartisan solution and the good-will talks with the Soviet Union.

At Roland, Mr. Brandt pleaded time to think.

The 347-member opposition led four hours of frequently turbulent debate with a decision meeting again tomorrow morning shortly before the Bundestag adjourns. The parliament is still divided to vote on the East-West treaties tomorrow, probably the evening hours.

The Bundestag has been almost evenly divided between the governing Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats and the Christian Union parties since 1970, when Mr. Brandt tried to force Chancellor Brandt in a confidence vote.

Tonight's difficulties developed as the bipartisan compromise had been worked out after a compromise had been reached about during the negotiations with the participation and stance of Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

Mr. Brandt's foreign policy and the future of the German nation in the light of the 1970 treaties.

When Ambassador Falin informed the West Germans late this afternoon that his government felt reluctant about two passages in the 10-point resolution, the conservatives immediately translated this into a rejection.

The phrases in question said the 1970 treaties did not create a legal foundation for the present frontiers in Central Europe. They also (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

New Vote Possible

If the Christian Democratic party were by then unable to set up a fully functional government, it might again recommend to President Giovanni Leone that he dissolve Parliament prematurely—this time much ahead of the constitutional five-year term

Ports Mined, Bombing Heavy; No Official Reaction by Russia

But Tass Sees 'Overt Acts of Aggression'

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, May 9 (WP)—In a low-level reaction to President Nixon's blockade of North Vietnam's ports, the Soviet news agency Tass today called the American moves "overt acts of aggression which spell increased American intervention in Vietnam and violation of standards of international law."

This characterization was included in a news dispatch from Washington on President Nixon's speech. There was no formal Soviet commentary on the new

- First Hanoi reaction rejects "ultimatum." Page 4.
- Britain asks Russia to adopt peace-seeking role. Page 2.

turn of events in Vietnam, no official comment from the government and no hint of the Kremlin's attitude toward the summit conference scheduled to begin here May 32.

Tomorrow morning's edition of Pravda, the Communist party's official organ, will carry only this Tass dispatch, well informed sources reported. The paper—the principal vehicle for authoritative Soviet statements—will not comment on the Nixon speech, the sources said.

Moscow's community of Western diplomats and journalists buzzed with speculation all day, but the government steadfastly held to its previous schedule—celebration of "Victory Day," a national holiday commemorating the end of World War II.

Moscow's skies blazed with fireworks tonight, and Moscow's leaders kept their own counsel on the new threat to Soviet-American détente posed by events in Indochina.

Straightforward Report

Tass's report on Mr. Nixon's speech was straightforward by Soviet standards. It did not give details of the mining and blockade of North Vietnam's harbors, such as the three-day grace period Mr. Nixon offered to ships in these ports, and it made no mention of the presence of Soviet ships in Haiphong.

Tass recounted fully the President's new offer to withdraw all U.S. troops in four months if an internationally supervised ceasefire is established and all American prisoners are released.

"Mr. Nixon admitted that most Americans favor [peace] talks," Tass reported. "They [most Americans] believe, the President said, that to bring the war to an end the United States must pull out of Vietnam and remove the threat to the remaining American forces there by simply withdrawing them."

"Nevertheless," Tass went on, Mr. Nixon ordered "the mining of all entrances to North Vietnamese ports."

It said that the two ships were



HAIPHONG HARBOR—A 1968 aerial photo of the Haiphong waterfront, North Vietnam's primary deepwater port, showing the Cua Cam River. Port was mined by U.S.

Nixon's Main Points

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—These are the measures President Nixon said were being implemented as he addressed the nation and the world last night:

- "All entrances to North Vietnam ports will be mined to prevent access to these ports and North Vietnamese naval operations from these ports."
- "U.S. forces will 'take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam' to block delivery of supplies."
- "Rail and all other communications" will be severed "to the maximum extent possible."
- "Air and naval strikes against military targets in North Vietnam will continue."
- The President said these four actions would cease when all American prisoners of war are returned and there is an internationally supervised ceasefire in Indochina.
- Withdrawal of all American forces should be completed within four months after these conditions are met, he said.
- He urged the Soviet Union to continue to build the new relationship which has developed between the United States and Moscow. "The responsibility is yours if we fail to do so," he said.

China Says U.S. Hit Its Ships Off Vietnam

TOKYO, May 9 (AP)—An official statement broadcast by the New China News Agency today said that two Chinese merchant ships at anchor in North Vietnamese waters were "brazenly and repeatedly attacked" by U.S. planes and warships from last Saturday to yesterday.

The statement, issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said that some Chinese crew members and Vietnamese civilians aboard the Hong Kong No. 152 and Hong Kong No. 150 were wounded. It added that both ships were "seriously damaged."

It said that the two ships were anchored off Non Ngu Island, in Nghe An province of North Vietnam, when they were attacked.

"The Chinese government reserves the lawful right to demand compensation for its losses," the statement said, adding the incident "constitutes a grave provocation against the Chinese people."

The statement said: "The Chinese government and people express great indignation at this and lodge a strong protest with the U.S. government."

"The U.S. government must immediately stop its acts of provocation of attacking Chinese merchant ships and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. Otherwise, it must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom."

U.S. Discounts Charge

WASHINGTON, May 9 (Reuters)—Pentagon officials today discounted the Peking charge that U.S. forces had attacked Chinese ships off North Vietnam.

The officials said the United States has avoided attacks on foreign shipping carrying cargo to Haiphong and that President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese ports was designed to avoid such a confrontation.

The Deputies

These are the provisional final results of the election for the Chamber of Deputies as announced by the Italian Interior Ministry (figures for the 1968 election in parentheses):

Party	Votes	Pct.	Seats
Christian Democrats	12,943,675	38.5 (39.1)	267 (268)
Communists	3,209,593	9.6	61
Social Democrats	1,716,197	5.1	29
(In 1968, the Socialists and Social Democrats together won 11.5 percent and 91 seats.)			
Republicans	953,681	2.9 (2.0)	14 (9)
Communists	9,085,927	27.2 (28.9)	179 (177)
Proletarian Soc.	648,368	1.9 (4.5)	0 (23)
Liberals	1,300,074	3.9 (5.8)	21 (31)
Italian Social Movement	2,894,789	8.7 (5.8)	56 (30)
Manifesto	223,769	0.7	0
South Tyrol People's Party	153,759	0.5 (0.5)	3 (3)
Others	228,935	0.7	0

• Neo-Fascists and Monarchists.

Integrating Monarchist party, won 56 seats in the new 630-member Chamber of Deputies, against 30 seats held by both groups in the old house. The two rightist groups together will hold 26 seats in the Senate against 13 seats previously.

The Christian Democratic party, in an impressive proof of resilience, recouped losses it had suffered in local and regional polls during the last two years. It won 267 seats in the Chamber, one more than before, and held its 135 seats in the Senate, which includes 315 elected members in addition to a few life-term senators.

The political secretary of the

Kissinger Notes Risk To Russian Relations

Level of Raids Equal to '67-68' But Calls It Not Unacceptable

SAIGON, May 9 (NYT)—American planes began today a massive bombing and mine-laying campaign aimed at quarantining North Vietnam's ports and cutting its road and rail transportation network.

About 300 Navy, Air Force, and Marine fighter-bombers ranged over North Vietnam, from the capital of Hanoi southward to the Demilitarized Zone. The Navy planes dropped mines, set to arm themselves at 1100 GMT Thursday (6 p.m. Saigon time), at the entrances to the principal North Vietnamese ports, according to the U.S. command.

The air operations were challenged by North Vietnamese MIGs and one enemy plane was shot down, the U.S. command said, but it released no further details. The mining began at 0100 GMT today (9 a.m. Saigon time) as President Nixon was making his speech announcing the new steps.

The U.S. command said that before the new campaign began today, its planes had made more than 1,000 strikes in North Vietnam between 6 p.m. last Wednesday and 5 p.m. yesterday. The command gave no details on the mining operations, citing reasons of security.

Level of Bombing

But the level of bombing in North Vietnam now appears to be roughly equal to what it was at the height of the air war in 1967 and 1968.

In addition to the bombing, a force of Navy destroyers and cruisers has placed under fire North Vietnamese coastal defense sites, bridges, ammunition storage areas and naval installations.

[The U.S. command said the initial phases of the mining operation "have been successfully accomplished" and Navy planes dropping them had returned safely to their carriers without any losses, AP said.]

[In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said that none of the 36 ships in Haiphong had made any move to leave as of this morning. Washington time. He said no ships had tried to enter the port, either.]

[About 35 ships are en route to North Vietnam, most of them Soviet vessels, Mr. Friedheim said.]

[The Navy said it has marshaled off Vietnam a force of at least 60 ships, including five aircraft carriers with between 350 and 400 planes, four cruisers and 30 destroyers.]

[More ships were on the way, including the Atlantic Fleet carrier Saratoga, which was expected off the coast of Vietnam within the next week. Two Atlantic Fleet destroyers already have arrived.]

[The Seventh Air Force has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)]

He stated flatly that the President had rejected a theory that the North Vietnamese offensive in the South was planned and conceived by the Russians as a deliberate attempt to humiliate the United States as Mr. Nixon prepared for the Moscow summit.

Word in Day or Two

Mr. Kissinger said the White House had received no indication from the Soviet Union as to whether the summit would go ahead or be called off, and he thought it would be a day or two before any information was received here.

"But we are proceeding with summit preparations and we see, at this moment, no reason to postpone the summit," he declared.

"We recognize the decisions we have taken present some difficulties for the Soviet leaders, but we also believe that the situation has presented massive difficulties for us," he said.

He said Mr. Nixon had taken very painful and difficult decisions, but he believed that no other honorable alternative was available to him.

The peace talks in Paris had reached the point, he said, where the Communists were insisting on arrangements that would in effect install a Communist administration in Saigon before an actual settlement was worked out.

"Pain and Reluctance"

With the Communists refusing even to discuss U.S. proposals for a political settlement and with the offensive in full swing in the South, the President "with enormous pain and great reluctance" was forced to order the mining of North Vietnamese ports and the interdiction of Soviet war supplies reaching Hanoi, Mr. Kissinger said.

The United States and the Soviet Union had been engaged for two years on negotiations leading to the planned summit and it was the President's hope that a new relationship of benefit to all mankind could be worked out, he added.

But no country could be oblivious to the impact of actions taken by another country, such as the massive shipments of heavy weapons the Soviet

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Stock Prices Plunge in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT)—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange suffered sharp losses in heavy trading today as Wall Street reacted to President Nixon's announcement on Vietnam last night. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 12.73 points. Volume was 19.91 million. Details on Page 9.

Coalition Search to Begin Soon

Italian Election Fails to End The Old Pattern of Instability

(Continued from Page 1)

an ally of the Christian Democrats which represents the German-speaking population in Italy's northernmost province, held its own with three deputies and two senators.

The pro-Chinese Manifesto faction, whose leaders broke away from the Communist party in 1969, remained unrepresented in the Chamber despite nationwide campaigning. It did not take part in the Senate race.

The new Parliament will meet on May 25. Until then, the caretaker government of Premier Giulio Andreotti, in power since February and composed exclusively of Christian Democrats, will remain in charge.

As soon as the republic's sixth legislature is convened, President Leone will have to start searching for a new premier. He may ask Mr. Andreotti to succeed himself or may entrust another Christian Democrat with the task of forming a new cabinet.

Andreotti Lauded

Mr. Andreotti has been lauded by many Christian Democrats for the skillful way in which he handled government business during the electoral campaign. His Interior Minister, former Premier Mariano Rumor, also won praise for stressing law and order. He, too, may be called to head the next cabinet.

Another Christian Democrat leader who may become government chief now or later this year is former Premier Amintore Fanfani. He contributed to his party's good showing in the elections by campaigning vigorously, although he did not need to campaign having recently been named senator for life.

The future premier-designate will have to explore his chances for obtaining the confidence votes in the Chamber and Senate that a government needs for constitutional functioning.

Coalition Revival

One way to secure a majority would be the revival of the center-left coalition that governed the nation during most of the last 10 years. It collapsed five months ago, mainly because the Socialists, who were allies of the Christian Democrats in the cabinet, insisted on strengthening their cooperation with the Communists, who had been barred from government since 1947.

Other partners in the center-left alliance were the Social Democrats and the Republicans. Christian Democratic leaders repeatedly requested during their party's campaign that the Socialists give up any idea of closer ties with the Communist party if they wanted to return to government.

The Christian Democratic party has also stated that it would never accept neo-Fascists as allies. The neo-Fascist MSI has hinted that it would be willing to back a Christian Democratic government.

The Christian Democrats would have a slim majority on paper if they formed a government including Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, but not Socialists. However, leftist factions within the Christian Democratic party are opposed to cooperation with the Liberals in a center alliance.

Decision Must Wait

A further complication stems from the fact that both the Christian Democratic and Socialist parties are due to hold national conventions next autumn and that no basic policy decision is likely to be made by either group before then.

The prospects point, therefore, toward what Italians call a "summer government," a caretaker administration that runs Italy during the vacation period while the politicians make up their minds.

The complete election returns were announced after 2 p.m. today, more than 24 hours after the polls closed yesterday. Some Italian newspapers said that the agonizing slowness of the vote-counting reflected the torpor of the state bureaucracy.

Questions by Moscow Imperil Bonn Compromise on Treaties

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reasserted the enduring responsibility of the four victor powers of World War II for Germany as a whole and divided Berlin. Both concepts are somewhat alien to Russian thinking.

But late tonight the Federal Chancellor, Willy Brandt, said on television that Ambassador Falin had not sought to alter the text of the agreed Bundestag resolution draft and that the Soviet government had asked only for "a satisfactory explanation" of the passages. Mr. Brandt added that the Russians had merely asked for clarification, called this a "completely normal procedure" and said the whole dispute would turn out to be "a tempest in a teapot."

An authoritative Communist source confirmed this description. He reported that Ambassador Falin's original dispute concerning the compromise resolution had been taken amiss initially in the Soviet Foreign Ministry "probably as a result of the Vietnam furor."

When the Soviet envoy requested further information he was told that the compromise resolution was fundamentally acceptable. It is understood that Ambassador Falin will tell this to Mr. Brandt early tomorrow morning, opening the doors for the ratification debate and assuring a comfortable majority for the resolution and the treaties when they are presented to the Bundestag.

Drafting of the bipartisan resolution had taken hundreds of hours of often agonizing conferences during the last 10 days. They involved all four parties in the Bundestag—two from the coalition and two forming the opposition—as well as the Soviet Embassy envoys at the United States, Britain and France.

The seemingly final draft was completed with the participation and conditional approval of Ambassador Falin in a two-hour meeting that lasted through noon today at Mr. Brandt's residence.

The text was distributed to the press at 5 p.m. accompanied by confident predictions in both government and opposition camps that the treaties would get overwhelming support in the vote tomorrow. A few minutes later the word came from Moscow turning everything upside down.

Ambassador Falin, a slender 48-year-old, has played a key role in the German-Soviet relationship ever since he was assigned as Moscow's main negotiator in preparing the 1970 treaty with Bonn.

He was playing a key role again today and tonight, albeit a curious one, for he had been called in by the opposition specifically to give Moscow's blessing to the bipartisan Bundestag resolution—something unprecedented in parliamentary practice here. He was also called on to guarantee that his government would take note of the resolution in a form satisfactory to the opposition.

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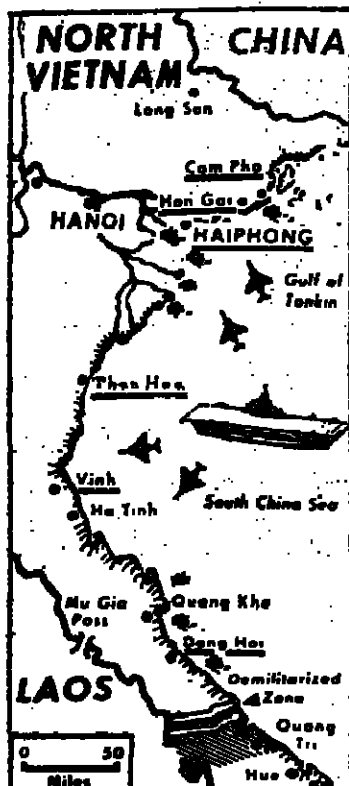
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MINED—U.S. Navy planes Tuesday mined Haiphong and six other ports (underlined) in North Vietnam.

Ports in North Mined by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 500 strike planes available at bases in Thailand and South Vietnam. The U.S. command said air strikes now were averaging 300 a day.

The mining of approaches to the port of Haiphong from the air centered on a narrow channel called the Canal Maritime, which was dredged into the harbor. It is about a mile long, about 500 yards wide and has a depth of about 20 feet. Other ports on the target list included Hon Gai, Cam Pha, Quang Khe and Dong Hoi.

[Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency said two U.S. destroyers shelled Haiphong today but were set off by shore batteries. The report did not identify the vessels. It claimed they were shelling "a number of populated areas in Haiphong."]

The bombing and mining is aimed, Mr. Nixon said in his speech, at ending the enemy's offensive, which continued in the South today on three fronts, most intensively in the Central Highlands province of Kon Tum, where government forces lost one border camp and beat back a massive attack in another.

The North Vietnamese, attacking with tanks and infantry, pushed government rangers out of a camp at Po Lai Kien, 14 miles west of the provincial capital of Kon Tum, early today, and drove their way inside the Ben Het camp farther west with 10 tanks before they were repulsed.

More massive bombing, by B-52s, artillery, naval gunfire and tactical fighter-bombers, saturated a 75-square-kilometer rectangle today along the southern border of captured Quang Tri Province on the northern front as the Americans and South Vietnamese tried to spoil North Vietnamese plans for an attack on Hue, the ancient imperial capital of Vietnam.

Intelligence sources are all agreed that the lack of significant military activity on the northern front since the South Vietnamese gave up Quang Tri Province a week ago is only a lull before a determined Communist push on Hue.

In the interim, the South Vietnamese are sending thousands of reinforcements to Hue, some of them from the threatened Central Highlands front. The North Vietnamese are thought to be repositioning their long-range 130-mm artillery and regrouping their attacking forces from their 304th and 308th Infantry Divisions.

On the third front, in Binh Long Province, north of Saigon, where the now-ruined city of An Loc has been under siege for a month, the Saigon High Command said that its relief forces, which have been trying to move northward on Highway 13 to break into the encircled town since the middle of April, came under shelling and a ground attack today, but no details were available.

He claimed the mining of harbors was not strictly a blockade in terms of international law. "A blockade must interdict on the high seas," he said.

The President last night justified his extraordinary new actions, long proposed by the military and previously rejected both by him and by President Johnson as too provocative, on the grounds that they represent the only way "to stop the killing."

He declared that this country has made every reasonable offer and tried every possible path to end the war at the conference table, only to have Hanoi reject every proposal.

The President appealed to the American people to support him in these "difficult moments" and said that all the world "will be watching."

He said he wants to end the war and bring American troops home, but that he is fighting for "a genuine peace, not a peace that is merely a prelude to another war."

Mr. Rogers' trip was abruptly interrupted Sunday when the secretary flew back to Washington to take part in the President's National Security Council session on Vietnam.

Martin J. Hillenbrand, assistant secretary of state for European affairs and ambassador-designate to West Germany, will take Mr. Rogers' place in consultations with leaders in Bonn, Paris, Rome and Madrid, Mr. McGloster said.

U.K. Convicts Borrow Forklift, Scale Wall

ATLESBURY, England, May 9 (UPI)—Four prisoners spotted an unguarded forklift truck in a prison workshop yesterday, borrowed it, drove to the prison wall and hoisted themselves over. A police spokesman warned that all four are "potentially dangerous." One—Albert D. Stone, 22—was serving a life term for murder.

U.S. Is Aware Of Impact on Russia, China

Kissinger Calls Risk Not Unacceptable

(Continued from Page 1)

Union had sent to North Vietnam and which the United States had underestimated for a time, he said.

In appealing for Soviet understanding and continuation of preparations for the summit, he revealed that there were two schools of thought within the administration about Soviet intentions and motives in Hanoi's invasion of South Vietnam.

"One maintains that this operation was supplied, conceived and planned by the Soviet Union in order to impose the maximum humiliation on us prior to the summit," he declared.

The Second Theory

"Another school of thought maintains that, to be sure, the Soviet Union supplied the weapons and therefore is to be held responsible for some of the consequences, but did not plan this operation, that it could not have considered it in its interests to take such extreme action," Mr. Kissinger said.

"We tend to lean toward the latter interpretation. We do not assume that this was a deliberate plan to humiliate the United States."

Mr. Kissinger refused to give an outright prediction that the mining of North Vietnamese ports would eventually help to stop Hanoi's offensive in the South.

He said the attempt to choke off Soviet weapons would probably have little impact on the current fighting, but could be expected to have results "in the next round."

"It was a decision reached prayerfully and I believe that it will work, but only events will prove if it will," he said.

Nixon's Address

In his address last night, Mr. Nixon said that air and naval attacks against military targets in North Vietnam, begun after North Vietnam launched its offensive, will continue.

The stringent new war measures will cease when all American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam are released and when an internationally supervised cease-fire is agreed to throughout Indochina, Mr. Nixon said.

At that point, the United States will cease all acts of war in Indochina and will withdraw "all American forces from Vietnam within four months," he promised.

Countries with ships in Haiphong and other North Vietnamese ports have been notified, the President said, that their ships will have "three daylight periods" to leave in safety.

"Any ships attempting to leave or enter these ports" after three days "will do so at their own risk," he said.

Delayed Action Fuses

The Navy, reiterating the warning today, said the minefields around the entrances to seven ports will be armed at 1100 GMT Thursday. The mines, now by naval aircraft, were equipped with delayed action arming devices. There reportedly are 36 ships in Haiphong harbor and others in other ports.

The Navy said mines were being laid around the entrances to Haiphong, Hon Gai, Cam Pha, Vinh, Quang Khe, Dong Hoi and Thanh Hoa. Hon Gai and Cam Pha are northeast of Haiphong while Vinh, Quang Khe, Dong Hoi and Thanh Hoa are in the North Vietnamese panhandle.

Warning on Cargo

Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the United States will take whatever action is necessary to keep vessels from landing cargo in North Vietnam. But he said U.S. warships would not intercept supply vessels on the high seas.

Speaking to reporters after appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, he did not specify what preventive action would be taken.

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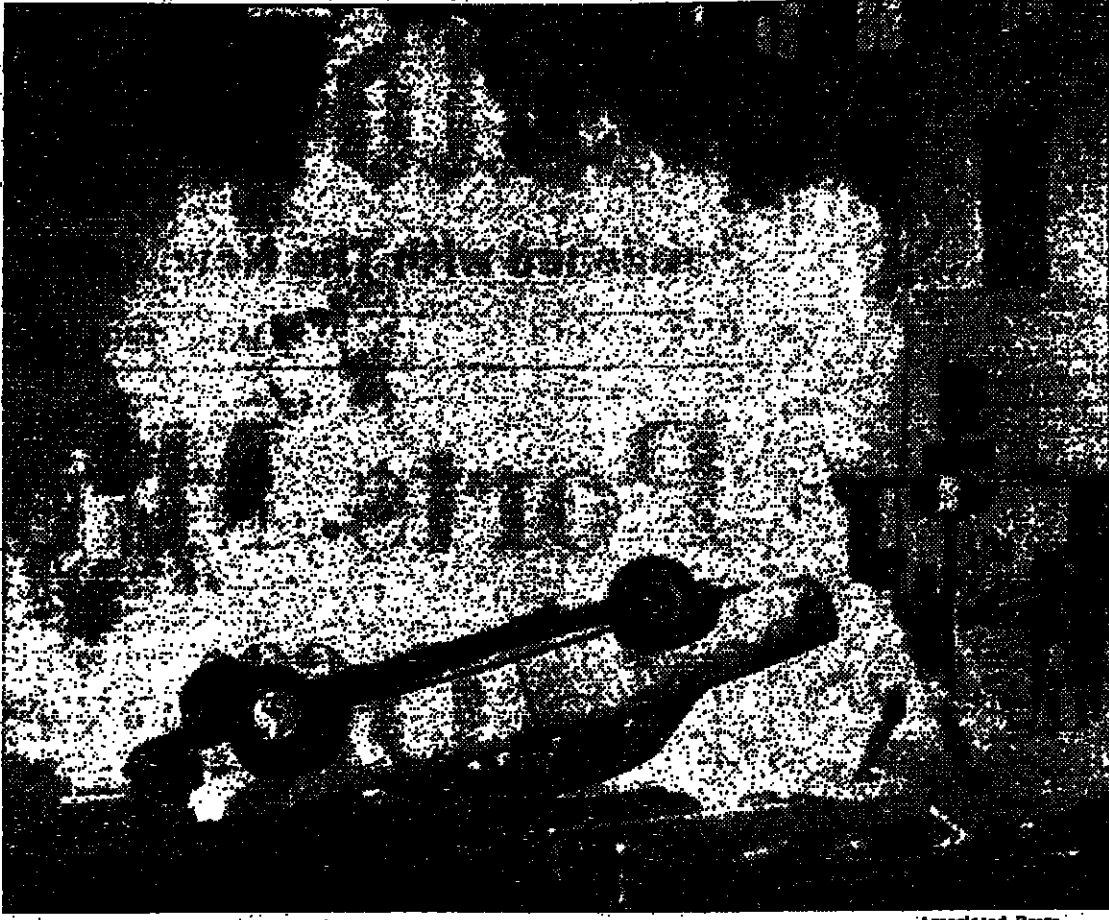
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FIERY PROTEST—An empty police car was overturned and burned Monday night by demonstrators in Berkeley protesting the President's plan to mine North Vietnam harbors.

Demonstration at UN, Arson in San Jose

Students Protest Nixon Program

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Student protests broke out shortly after President Nixon announced his new Vietnam strategy last night and continued today in scattered cities across the country.

Numerous arrests were made in the renewed demonstrations, and in San Jose, Calif., a fire, apparently started by an incendiary device, caused \$200,000 damage at an Army Reserve station.

Mr. Nixon's televised announcement that he had ordered the mining of all North Vietnamese ports sent hundreds of students and others marching in protest against the Vietnam war. In only a few instances, such as a march in New York City, was there violence.

In Washington, protesters shouting "Stop the war... Impeach the President" were ejected from the House visitors' gallery today while congressmen were debating Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy.

At the United Nations, young, bearded Vietnam veterans struggled with UN guards in the public lobby as they pressed a protest against Mr. Nixon's order.

The guards closed all the gates to the UN headquarters when about 300 people gathered across the street in a demonstration organized by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and they got information, according to a UN spokesman, that the demonstrators planned to storm the headquarters area.

However, eight of the demonstrators—seven young men and a young woman—finally were let into the lobby. They clashed with guards when they tried to push farther into the building.

Police in San Jose said a second incendiary device caused \$1,000 damage to a Navy-Marine Corps training center in Berkeley, Calif., 60 miles north, six persons were arrested after 500 protesters overturned and set fire to an empty police car during a torchlight parade last night.

The demonstrators ripped down an eight-foot-high chain-link fence around the former "people's park," and about 300 of them headed to the University of California campus, overturning mailboxes, telephone booths and newsstands and smashing windows along the way.

In Binghamton, N.Y., 48 anti-war demonstrators were charged with disorderly conduct today after they allegedly blocked entrances to the federal building.

Seven carloads of demonstrators blocked rush-hour traffic on Chicago's Eisenhower Expressway this morning, causing a two-mile jam. Nine of them were arrested.

Impeachment Threat in House

Democrats Attack, GOP Defends Nixon Move

By Spencer Rich and Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP)—The Senate Democratic caucus laid down a direct challenge to President Nixon's Vietnam policies today condemning his escalation of the war by a 29-to-14 vote and endorsing a proposed Vietnam fund cutoff by a 35-to-8 vote.

The caucus also voted 44 to 0 against postponing a Senate floor vote on the fund cutoff until Mr. Nixon returns from his trip to Moscow late this month.

The votes came after three hours of stormy debate in which senators like Gale W. McGee of Wyoming and Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina argued that the caucus should withhold action at this time in order to give the President a chance to "look out," as Sen. McGee put it, on his latest Vietnam move.

Meanwhile, in the House of Representatives, Rep. Bella Abzug, D. N. Y., charged that Mr. Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese harbors amounted to "high crime." She said she and other House members would introduce a resolution to impeach the President.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said the 35-to-8 vote approving the modified fund cutoff proposed by Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R. N.J., was the first caucus endorsement of a fund cutoff.

The Case-Church plan, as modified, would stop all funds for all U.S. land, sea and air combat operations in Indochina four months after North Vietnam agrees to release U.S. prisoners of war. An earlier version, already contained in the State Department-USA bill now before the Senate, would cut off funds on Dec. 31, subject to the release of prisoners.

Move to Modify

Its sponsors moved to modify the language after the President, in his speech last night, said all U.S. use of force would stop four months after a cease-fire and prisoner release.

Opposition to the President's war escalation was proposed by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright, who called for a vote of "no confidence" in the President. That was modified, however, to a vote of "disapproval" of his escalation of the war, and in that form it passed, 29 to 14.

Meanwhile, presidential candidate George S. McGovern of South Dakota and Sen. Mansfield led the Democrats in a round of furious denunciation of the President's actions, in some of the strongest language heard since the U.S. move into Cambodia two years ago.

Republicans rallied to the President's support, although Sen. Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts said he would press for a vote on his own plan to cut off

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Britain Urge Russian Role In Viet Peace

Soviet Envoy Called For Discussion Tod

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—Britain today called on Russia to help set a new international conference on ending the South Vietnam war. The move followed President Nixon's announcement of U.S. intentions to mine the harbors of North Vietnam.

Foreign Secretary Sir Douglas Home summoned British Ambassador Mikhail Smirnov for a meeting tomorrow to discuss the proposal.

As co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference which is the Indo-Chinese civil war, British and Russians still have certain peacemaking responsibilities. There were, however, hopes that Moscow will respond positively.

Inside and outside Parliament, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said, explicitly either to end or postpone President Nixon's move sealing North Vietnam's approaches.

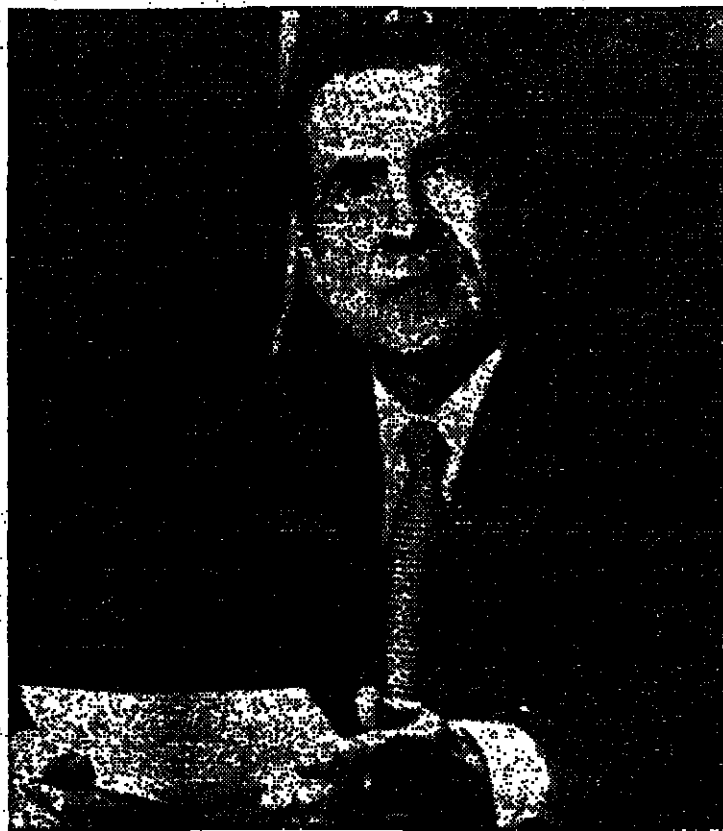
"I am not going to be told Sir Alec told opposition Labour, including former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who sought official declaration disavowing Britain from U.S. policy."

Earlier, the Foreign Office said that Nixon's new move offered the chance of ending the Vietnam war soon, but it was short of expressing Britain's liking for his policy.

France: Political Solution Possible

PARIS, May 9 (UPI)—France's Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today following meeting yesterday with

Nixon's Address on Vietnam



Associated Press

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS—President Nixon in White House office Monday night after delivering his nationwide speech ordering the mining of North Vietnamese ports.

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—This is the full text of President Nixon's television address Monday night.

On April 20, I sent Dr. Kissinger to Moscow for four days of meetings with General Secretary Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. I instructed him to emphasize our desire for a rapid solution to the war and our willingness to look at all possible approaches. At that time, the Soviet leaders showed an interest in bringing the war to an end on a basis just to both sides. They urged resumption of negotiations in Paris and indicated they would use their constructive influence.

I then authorized Dr. Kissinger to meet privately with the top North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho, on Tuesday, May 2, in Paris. Ambassador Porter, as you know, resumed the public peace negotiations in Paris on Thursday, April 27, and on Thursday, May 4.

At those meetings, public and private, all we heard from the enemy was bombastic rhetoric and a replaying of their demands for surrender.

For example, at the May 2 secret meeting, I authorized Dr.

The Negotiations

Here is what over three years of public and private negotiations with Hanoi has come down to:

The United States, with the full concurrence of our South Vietnamese allies, has offered the maximum of what any President could offer. We have offered a de-escalation of the fighting. We have offered a ceasefire with a deadline for withdrawal of all American forces. We have offered new elections which would be internationally supervised with the Communists participating both in the supervisory body and in the elections themselves. President Thieu has offered to resign one month before the elections. We have offered an exchange of prisoners of war in a ratio of 10 North Vietnamese prisoners for every one American prisoner they release.

North Vietnam has met each of these offers with insolence and insult.

They have flatly and arrogantly refused to negotiate an end to the war and bring peace.

Their answer to every peace offer we have made has been to escalate the war. In the two weeks alone since I offered to resume negotiations, Hanoi has launched three new offensives.

In those two weeks, the risk that a Communist government may be imposed on the 17 million people of South Vietnam has increased. And the Communist offensive has now reached the point that it gravely threatens the lives of 60,000 American troops who are still in Vietnam.

Two Issues

There are only two issues left for us in this war.

First, in the face of a massive invasion, do we stand by, jeopardize the lives of 60,000 Americans, and leave the South Vietnamese to a long night of terror? This will not happen. We shall do whatever is required to safeguard American lives and American honor.

Second, in the face of complete intransigence at the conference table, do we join with our enemy to install a Communist government in South Vietnam? This, too, will not happen. We will not cross the line from generosity to treachery.

We now have a clear, hard choice among three courses of action: immediate withdrawal of all American forces; continued attempts at negotiation; or decisive

military action to end the war. I know that many Americans favor the first course of action. They believe that the way to end the war is for the United States to get out, and to remove the threat to our remaining troops by simply withdrawing them.

From a political standpoint, this would be an easy choice for me to accept. I did not send over one-half million Americans to Vietnam. I have brought 500,000 home from Vietnam since I took office.

But abandoning our commitment in Vietnam here and now would mean turning 17 million South Vietnamese over to the Communist terror and tyranny. It would mean leaving hundreds of American prisoners in Communist hands with no bargaining leverage to get them released.

An American defeat in Vietnam would encourage this kind of aggression all over the world—aggression in which smaller nations, armed by their major allies, could be tempted to attack neighboring nations at will. World peace would be in grave jeopardy.

Second Course

The second course of action is to keep on trying to negotiate a settlement. This is the course we have preferred from the be-

ginning. We shall continue to pursue it. But we have made every reasonable offer and tried every possible path for ending this war at the conference table. The problem is that it takes two to negotiate, and that now, as throughout the past four years, the North Vietnamese arrogantly refuse to negotiate anything but an imposition by the United States of a Communist regime on 17 million people in South Vietnam who do not want a Communist government.

It is plain that what appears to be a choice among three courses of action for the United States is really no choice at all. The killing in this tragic war must stop.

Responsibility

By simply getting out we would only worsen the bloodshed. By relying solely on negotiations we would give an intransigent enemy the time he needs to press his aggression on the battlefield.

There is only one way to stop the killing, and that is to keep the weapons of war out of the hands of the international outlaws of North Vietnam.

Throughout the war in Vietnam, the United States has exercised a degree of restraint unprecedented in the annals of war. That was our responsibility as

a great nation—a nation which is interested, as America has always been, in peace and not in conquest. However, when the enemy abandons all restraint, throws its whole army into battle on the territory of its neighbor, and refuses to negotiate, we face a new situation.

In these circumstances, with 60,000 Americans threatened, any President who failed to act decisively would have betrayed the trust of his country and the cause of peace.

I have therefore concluded that Hanoi must be denied the weapons and supplies it needs to continue its aggression. In full coordination with the Republic of Vietnam, I have ordered the following measures which are being implemented as I am speaking to you.

1—All entrances to North Vietnamese ports will be mined to prevent access to these ports and North Vietnamese naval operations from these ports.

2—United States forces have been directed to take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam to interdict the delivery of supplies.

3—Rail and all other communications will be cut off to the maximum extent possible.

4—Air and naval strikes against military targets in North Vietnam will continue.

These actions are not directed against any other nation. Countries with ships presently in North Vietnamese ports have been notified that their ships will have three daylight periods to leave in safety. After that time, the mines will become active and any ships attempting to leave or enter these ports will do so at their own risk.

Conditions

These actions will cease when the following conditions are met: First, all American prisoners of war must be returned.

Second, there must be an internationally supervised ceasefire throughout Indochina.

Once prisoners of war are released, and once the internationally supervised ceasefire has begun, we will stop all acts of force throughout Indochina.

At that time we will proceed with a complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months.

These are terms which would not require surrender and humiliation on the part of anybody. They would permit the United States to withdraw with honor. They would end the killing and bring our POWs home. They would allow negotiations on a political settlement between the Vietnamese themselves. They would permit all the nations which have suffered in this long war to turn at last to the urgent

works of healing and peace. They deserve immediate acceptance by North Vietnam.

It is appropriate to conclude my remarks tonight with some comments directed individually to each of the major parties involved in the continuing tragedy of the Vietnam war.

To Hanoi

First, to the leaders in Hanoi: Your people have already suffered too much in your pursuit of conquest. Do not compound their agony with continuing arrogance. Choose instead the path of a peace that redeems your sacrifices, guarantees true independence, and ushers in an era of reconciliation.

To the people of South Vietnam: You shall continue to have our firm support in your resistance against aggression. It is your spirit that will determine the outcome of the battle. It is your will that will shape the future of your country.

To other nations, especially those which are allied with North Vietnam: The actions I have announced tonight are not directed against you. Their sole purpose is to protect the lives of 60,000 Americans who would be gravely endangered in the event that the Communist offensive continues to roll forward, and to prevent the imposition of a Communist government by brutal aggression upon a nation of 17 million people.

To Moscow

I particularly direct my comments tonight to the Soviet Union. We respect the Soviet Union as a great power. We recognize the right of the Soviet Union to defend its interests when they are threatened. The Soviet Union, in turn, must recognize our right to defend our interests.

No Soviet soldiers are threatened in Vietnam. Sixty thousand Americans are threatened. We expect you to help your allies. You cannot expect us to do other than continue to help our allies. But let us, and let all great powers, help our allies only for the purpose of their defense—not for the purpose of launching invasions against their neighbors.

Otherwise the cause of peace, the cause in which we both have so great a stake, will be seriously jeopardized.

Our two nations have made significant progress in our negotiations in recent months. We are near major agreements on nuclear arms limitations, on trade, on a host of other issues. Let us not slide back toward the dark shadows of a previous age. We do not ask you to sacrifice your principles or your friends. But neither should you permit Hanoi's intransigence to blot out the

prospects we together have so patiently prepared.

We are on the threshold of a new relationship that can serve not only the interests of our two countries but the cause of world peace. We are prepared to continue to build this relationship. The responsibility is yours if we fail to do so.

To Americans

Finally, to the American people: I ask you for the same strong support you have always given your President in difficult moments. It is you most of all that the world will be watching.

I know how much you want to end this war. I know how much you want to bring our men home. I think you know, from all that I have said and done these past three and a half years, how much I, too, want to end the war and bring our men home.

You want peace. I want peace. But you also want honor and not defeat. You want a genuine peace, not a peace that is merely a prelude to another war.

At this moment we must stand together in purpose and resolve. As so often in the past, we Americans did not choose to resort to war. It has been forced upon us by an enemy that has shown utter contempt toward every overture we have made for peace.

That is why tonight I ask for your support of this decision, a decision which has only one purpose—not to expand the war, not to escalate the war, but to end this war and to win the kind of peace that will last. With God's help and with your support, we shall accomplish that great goal.

Thieu Asks National Assembly To Give Him Special Powers

SAIGON, May 9 (Reuters).—President Nguyen Van Thieu today called on the National Assembly to give him special powers on, and to meet North Vietnam's, offensive.

Speaking on television, Mr. Thieu pledged to you we will repulse Quang Tri, Binh Long, Tay Ninh, An, Tan Canh and other day areas which have been lost to communist forces so far. And I urge to bring the whole situation back to normal, as it was before March 29 [the start of the communist offensive].

Mr. Thieu said losses to the North Vietnamese were due to "Communist pressure or mistakes by some commanders."

"Some of the commanding officers are defeatists and have been responsible for losses to the Communists. They will be severely punished," he said.

Nixon Decision Welcomed

Mr. Thieu also praised the United States today for mining North Vietnamese ports. He called President Nixon's orders "a strong decision showing the determination of the United States to help the South Vietnamese people fight Communism."

In a statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: "The action just announced by President Nixon is a timely one,

aiming at putting an early end to the Vietnam war. The government is appreciative of the determination of the government and people of the United States to support the Republic of Vietnam in its fight for freedom and against the international Communist scheme to conquer South Vietnam by force."

"I call on the two chambers of the National Assembly to give me the maximum support and help me realistically so that I have special powers to immediately mobilize all national resources to provide for the battlefield and apply every appropriate and effective measure so I can solve in due time the country's critical situation."

"We Will Not Lose"

"But all the Vietnamese armed forces of over one million soldiers are not all defeatists and we will not lose the war."

Mr. Thieu said 25,000 Communist troops had been killed in the offensive so far. Government losses were 3,000, he said. But 650,000 refugees and 55,000 civilians had been killed, wounded or were missing, he said.

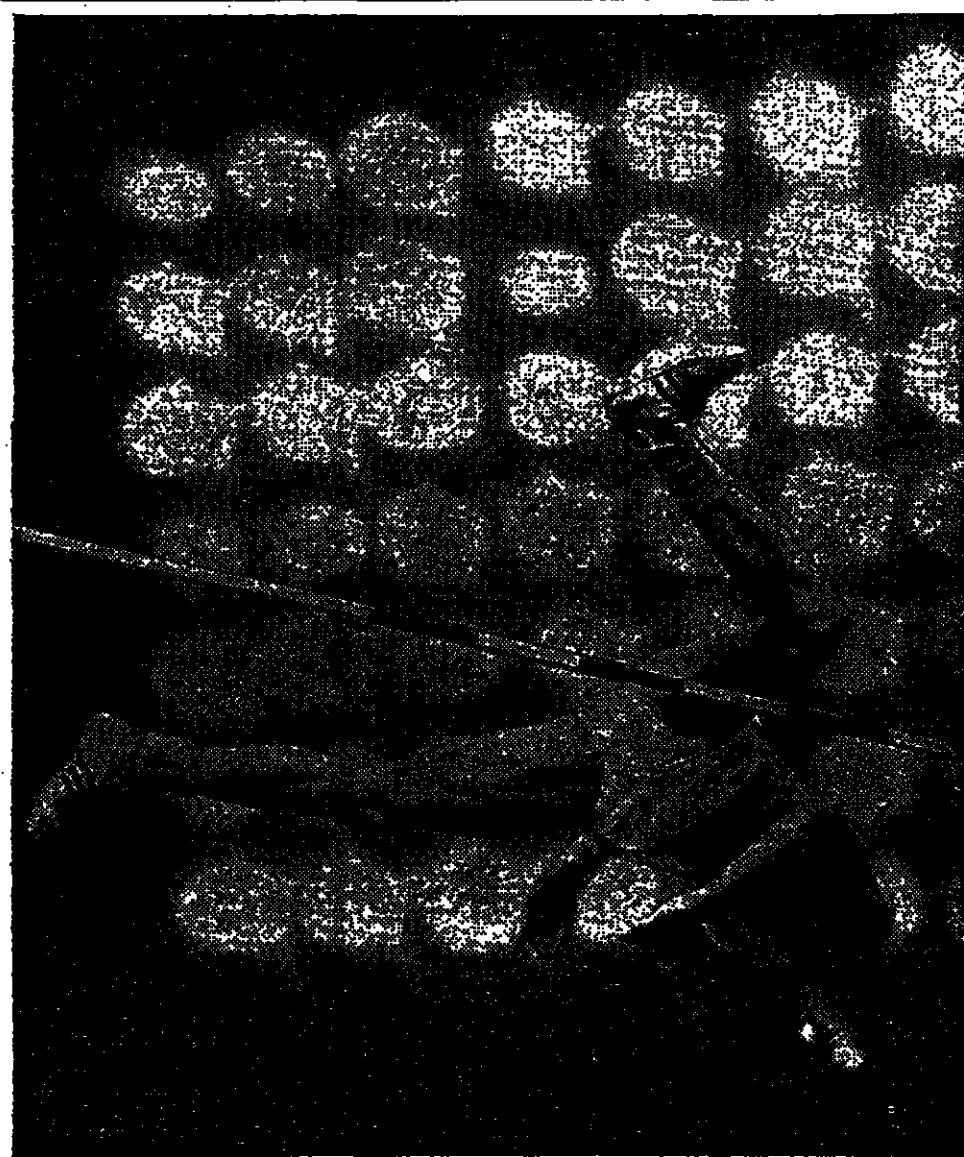
"This will not be a short-lived campaign, of one or two months," he said, adding that the offensive is part of the final plan for North Vietnam to take over the South and could last until the end of the year.

Floodlighting the Olympic Games has taught us a lot about the installation you may want tomorrow

The 20th Olympic Games—a hectic and crowded two weeks. Some of the most important events will take place in the evenings. Thousands in the sports arenas, millions at their TV sets will want to see them—and see them clearly. Floodlighting the Olympic Games was one of many challenges for Siemens, a challenge triumphantly met. Hundreds of

thousands of computer calculations helped Siemens find the solution: batteries of floodlights on the roof and on 65-metre towers, equipped with 550 newly developed halogen metal-vapour lamps. Each gives out light equivalent to eighteen 1000-W incandescent bulbs. Between them they use 2 million Watt. And the "colour" of the light—equivalent to daylight—

remains constant whether the lamps are cold or hot. So now we know even more about lighting than we knew before. It makes us yet more confident that we can solve your lighting problem, too. As well as any other problem you may have in electrical engineering. We design and plan, deliver and erect. With research before and service after.



SIEMENS

Floodlight tower for the Olympic Stadium with 144 halogen metal-vapour lamps

If you want to know more about our contribution to the Olympic Games, we will send you our brochure "Technology for the '72 Olympics"

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In Paris Statement

North Vietnam Rejects 'Nixon's Ultimatum'

PARIS, May 9 (AP)—"The Vietnamese people will never accept Mr. Nixon's ultimatum," the spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks declared today.

In the first official reaction from Hanoi to President Nixon's speech announcing the blockade of North Vietnamese ports, the spokesman said:

"As long as the Nixon administration continues its aggression in Vietnam, pursues its policy of 'Vietnamization' of the war and continues escalating the war against the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam, the entire Vietnamese people, united as a single man, are resolved to pursue their struggle of resistance until obtaining their fundamental objectives: independence, freedom and peace."

Hanoi Statement
The North Vietnamese statement went on:

"In stubbornly opposing every negotiated solution to the Vietnamese problem, in deciding to

mine the ports of the DRVN and to intensify air and naval attacks against the DRVN, Mr. Nixon has taken the gravest step in the escalation of the war to date, hurling an insolent challenge to the Vietnamese people, to the socialist countries, to peace-loving countries, to the American people and people of the entire world.

Path of Negotiation
"Mr. Nixon is not only against the DRVN but equally against the right of free navigation of countries in their relations with the DRVN."

The Hanoi spokesman said the Vietnamese people and the North Vietnamese government "invariably advocate the path of negotiation to settle peacefully the problem of Vietnam. But the Vietnamese people will never accept Mr. Nixon's ultimatum."

Nixon Policy

He said that ever since Mr. Nixon took office, he has "feverishly" applied a policy of "Vietnamization of the war," which the spokesman said meant "to intensify the war of aggression in Vietnam and extend it throughout Indochina, and to trample underfoot the commitment of the United States to totally and unconditionally halt bombardments and all acts of war against the DRVN."

Tonight, a Hanoi delegation source said that Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, will leave tomorrow for Moscow en route to Hanoi for con-

sultations. The talks have now been indefinitely suspended.

During the absence of Mr. Thuy the delegation will be led by Nguyen Minh Vy. The source said that La Duc Tho, member of the North Vietnamese Politburo who arrived back in Paris April 30 from Hanoi, will remain here for the time being. Mr. Tho has the title of special counselor to the delegation.

The Viet Cong delegation today also accused Mr. Nixon of laying down an ultimatum to the Vietnamese people, but declared that they will "never give up as long as they have not realized their sacred objectives." A delegation statement called on the President to "immediately halt all of his acts of war... and engage in serious negotiations."

Hanoi Prepared

HONG KONG, May 9 (Reuters).—There was no immediate comment out of Hanoi on Mr. Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese harbors. But the newspaper Nhan Dan, reacting to earlier press reports that Mr. Nixon might blockade Haiphong and step up air attacks, said the North Vietnamese were "resolutely prepared to defeat any new war provocation."

The editorial, which was broadcast by Hanoi radio this afternoon after Mr. Nixon's address, said the President would be following in the footsteps of former President Lyndon B. Johnson by escalating the war against North Vietnam.

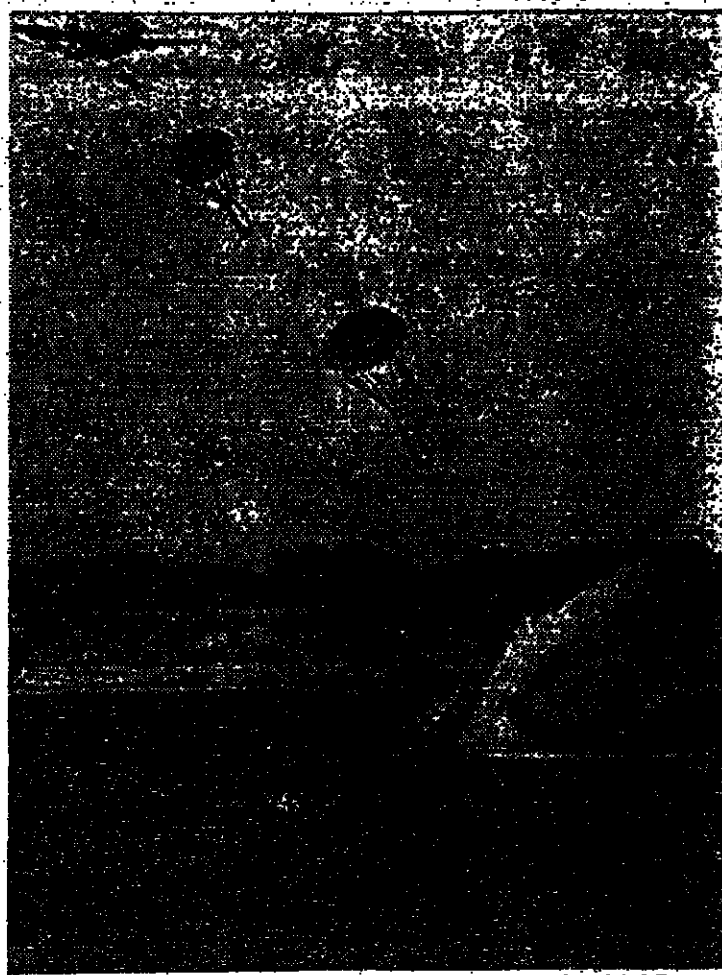
Such escalation would reveal that the Vietnamization policy had failed disastrously, the editorial added.

Crash in Tonkin Kills U.S. Admiral

SAIGON, May 9 (AP).—The first U.S. Navy admiral to be killed in the Indochina war died Monday night when his helicopter apparently developed an engine failure and crashed in the Tonkin Gulf. Two high-ranking members of his staff were reported missing in the crash.

The dead officer was Rear Adm. Rembrandt Robinson, 47, who commanded about 23 cruisers and destroyers bombarding North Vietnamese positions along the coast. He was commander of cruiser-destroyer Flotilla 11, based in San Diego, Calif.

Missing in the crash were Capt. Edmund B. Taylor Jr., 40, chief of staff of Flotilla 11, and Comdr. John M. Leaver, 38, the operations officer. Seven American Army, Marine and Air Force generals have been killed in the war.



MINING TECHNIQUE—A 1958 U.S. Navy photograph and drawing combination showing how mines are played by parachuting them from high-speed attack airplanes.

U.S. Explains Actions to UN As Collective Self-Defense

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—Concurrent with President Nixon's address to the nation, the State Department today informed the United Nations Security Council of the decision to mine North Vietnam's ports and spelled out in more detail the scope of the operation.

Significantly, in both the President's statement and in a letter to the Security Council there was no mention of the word "blockade," a term signifying under international law the use of naval force on the high seas in time of war.

In a letter to be circulated as a council document, U.S. Ambassador George H. Bush said the mining and interdiction operations are being taken as "measures of collective self-defense" and are limited to "within the internal waters and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam."

North Vietnam claims a 12-mile territorial sea.

When asked about comparison with the quarantine of Cuba in

1962 and the difference between Mr. Nixon's action and a formal blockade, a State Department legal expert declined to comment.

In another diplomatic move, the State Department called in the envoys of the 14 NATO countries a half-hour before Mr. Nixon's address. Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin 2d read the text of Mr. Bush's letter to them.

The mood of the briefing was described as "somber" by one U.S. aide. A NATO ambassador was heard to say that the mining "is something that a lot of people feel should have been done earlier."

After the formal briefing, several of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization diplomats went to the Madison Room and watched the President's broadcast on television.

Other foreign diplomats were summoned to the State Department, including envoys from Switzerland, Taiwan, Finland and Somalia. At least one of the 38 ships in Haiphong harbor is of Somali registry.

Mines Called Safest Way To Block Aid

U.S. Hopes to Avoid Clash With Russians

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—One of the oldest and least glamorous of weapons in the vast U.S. arsenal—the anti-shiping mine—has suddenly been invoked as the American weapon of choice in the duel now unfolding with the Soviet Union.

For millions of Americans, raised on World War II movies in which these hobbling, black, seaborne bombs blew freighters to bits, the use of such devices for a critical role in the missile age may seem unreal.

Yet, in the Nixon administration's current predicament, the mines are an obvious first choice, now that the decision apparently has been made that the outcome in Vietnam is important enough to the United States to run the risk of a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The use of these weapons is intended to try to halt the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam by shutting off the flow of Soviet and Communist-bloc ships that take a steady stream of arms into the North.

Avoids Bigger Risks

The presence of the mines is regarded by the administration as a way to achieve this without taking the even greater risks of a full-scale naval blockade in which U.S. warships would try to stop Soviet supply vessels in a scene reminiscent of the Cuban missile crisis of 10 years ago.

For the last several weeks, hundreds and possibly thousands of aerial mines—the types that can be carried by Navy carrier-based planes—have been loaded on ammunition ships at the big U.S. base at Subic Bay in the Philippines and are now on Navy carriers off the Vietnamese coast.

These mines weigh about 1,000 pounds each and are seeded by Navy A-6 and A-7 attack planes. They are dropped in patterns around harbors and are equipped with special electronic devices that allow them to be pre-set, much like an alarm clock.

The mines can be dropped into the water and set to be "armed"—that is, ready to go off if a ship comes near—several hours or even days in advance.

A 2-Day Delay

Thus, there can be a three-day delay, as the President said, in which ships in a mined harbor can get out before the mines are armed or during which incoming ships can make a decision whether to proceed.

The United States has several types of aerial mines. Some are pressure sensing—that is, after they are armed they explode when the mine senses the change in pressure created by a passing ship.

Others explode when the sound of a ship's engines is detected. Others respond to the magnetic field set up when a ship's hull passes nearby. Others combine these various techniques.

The mines are dropped from planes and are anchored to the ocean or harbor floor. The mines are usually attached to a long cable and "float" from their anchors at various depths below the surface.

Aid to Removal

Anchoring the mines and laying them in patterns helps minesweepers remove them after the military crisis is over. U.S. minesweepers are also said to be able to disarm the mines electronically.

The Russians have a large fleet of minesweepers. There have been unconfirmed reports that some may be leaving Soviet ports but not as yet heading toward Haiphong.

The answer to this, U.S. military planners said, is simply laying more mines without a direct shootout with the Russians. "It's simply the cleanest way to do the job," one military planner said.

In U.S. Experts' View

Mining's Effect on War Seen Long-Term, Not Short-Run

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).—Pentagon analysts say that the mining of Haiphong and other harbors of North Vietnam may have a negligible effect on the war over the short run but a substantial impact over the long run.

Over the short term, the analysts concede, even effective denial of outside war supplies probably would not cripple enemy offensive capabilities in the South in several weeks.

To be really effective, they note, mining probably should be accompanied by a persistent bombing campaign to cut traffic over two rail lines and eight roads from China.

But over the longer term, the analysts believe, denial of large quantities of gasoline, artillery and anti-aircraft ammunition and tanks would make it quite difficult for North Vietnam to continue to attack and even to withstand South Vietnamese counteroffensives aimed at driving the enemy from captured territory.

Freighters Diverted

Well-placed military sources said that the B-52 raid in the Haiphong area about three weeks ago so disrupted unloading and storage facilities that in recent days, North Vietnam has diverted freighters, enroute from Canton and Hong Kong for Haiphong to the secondary port of Hongkong, about 20 miles north.

Military sources said that sophisticated modern mines are very difficult to sweep with minesweepers. "It's become a much higher risk business than ever before. The mines have all kinds of devices to thwart such efforts," one Pentagon official said last night.

Question Raised

The President did not use the word blockade at any point. But one message in his speech and in a letter informing the United Nations of American intentions, raised a question whether some sort of naval blockade was involved.

Mr. Nixon said that Saigon and Washington are "advising their respective naval and air forces to take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam to prevent the delivery of seaborne supplies to North Vietnam."

Issues Awaiting Decision

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).—Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush said in a interview today that no decision has been made to bomb any port.

Asked what the United States would do if the Soviet Union should send minesweepers clear the approaches to the Vietnamese ports, Mr. Rush said: "We are not yet faced with that question."

When we are faced with it, we will determine what we will do. We will not allow supplies reach the shore."

Mr. Rush said that the White House has influenced the decision.

Mr. Fitzsimmons had a White House staff last week and also saw President Nixon. The White House said that longshoremen was not discussed.

"Not the slightest in a directly or indirectly," Mr. Boldt said when asked about a White House staff last week and also saw President Nixon. The White House said that longshoremen was not discussed.

Asked what he thought union's reaction would be, Boldt said: "I expect them it over, be disappointed along with what's now the land."

Productivity Boost
George H. Boldt, the board's chairman, said the board decided to breach the guidelines "because of significant work-rules changes in most of the ports which should result in greater productivity and considerable savings to the employers in the administration of the guaranteed annual income plan."

The board's decision was appreciably more generous than the

Daniel Z. Henkin, a secretary of defense for affairs, insisted in any questions that "a blockades the stopping and sea of ships; this was not in the President's words."

Other Pentagon sources said that the President's reference aimed at the possible North Vietnam of inter lighters (small cargo) trying to move supplies along coast of North Vietnam, would be subject to air attack, they said.

Big Ships Used
The Soviet Union, China, other Communist bloc nations not now attempt deliver anything but large ocean ships, they said.

If any third country aids to deliver supplies along coast of North Vietnam with small lighters, as a plan was not mined, would be subject to air or sea attack.

A defense official would not speculate on what might happen in that unlikely event.

Military analysts said a full-scale blockade of a quarantine, in which U.S. vessels attempted to turn or stop and search Chinese or other ships, threat of sinking them if failed to stop, would have a major confrontation with the United States wishes to avoid.

"If they choose to try to our minefields and are they've been forewarned, administration officials said. "That's fundamentally different signaling a Soviet return here or be shot out water by us."

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9.8 to 12% Instead of 15%

U.S. Pay Board Scales Do Increases for Longshoremen

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).—The Pay Board, by a vote of 6 to 1, has decided to permit wage increases of 9.8 to 12 percent for 49,000 East and Gulf Coast dock workers.

Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the only union official still on the seven-member board, was the only dissenter last night in a decision that scaled back a labor-management agreement which had contemplated a 15 percent increase.

The board limited the wage increase to 55 cents per hour as contrasted to the 70 cents agreed to by the International Longshoremen's Association and employers from Boston to the Gulf Coast of Texas.

The authorized increases were well above the Pay Board's general rule for restraining inflationary pressures by limiting settlements to 5.5 percent, or 7 percent in exceptional cases.

Productivity Boost
George H. Boldt, the board's chairman, said the board decided to breach the guidelines "because of significant work-rules changes in most of the ports which should result in greater productivity and considerable savings to the employers in the administration of the guaranteed annual income plan."

The board's decision was appreciably more generous than the

63 percent figure which board's staff had estimate be compatible with the lines.

Mr. Boldt, who read statement to reporters following four-hour hearing, disputed vigorously a claim that the White House have influenced the decision.

Mr. Fitzsimmons had a White House staff last week and also saw President Nixon. The White House said that longshoremen was not discussed.

"Not the slightest in a directly or indirectly," Mr. Boldt said when asked about a White House staff last week and also saw President Nixon. The White House said that longshoremen was not discussed.

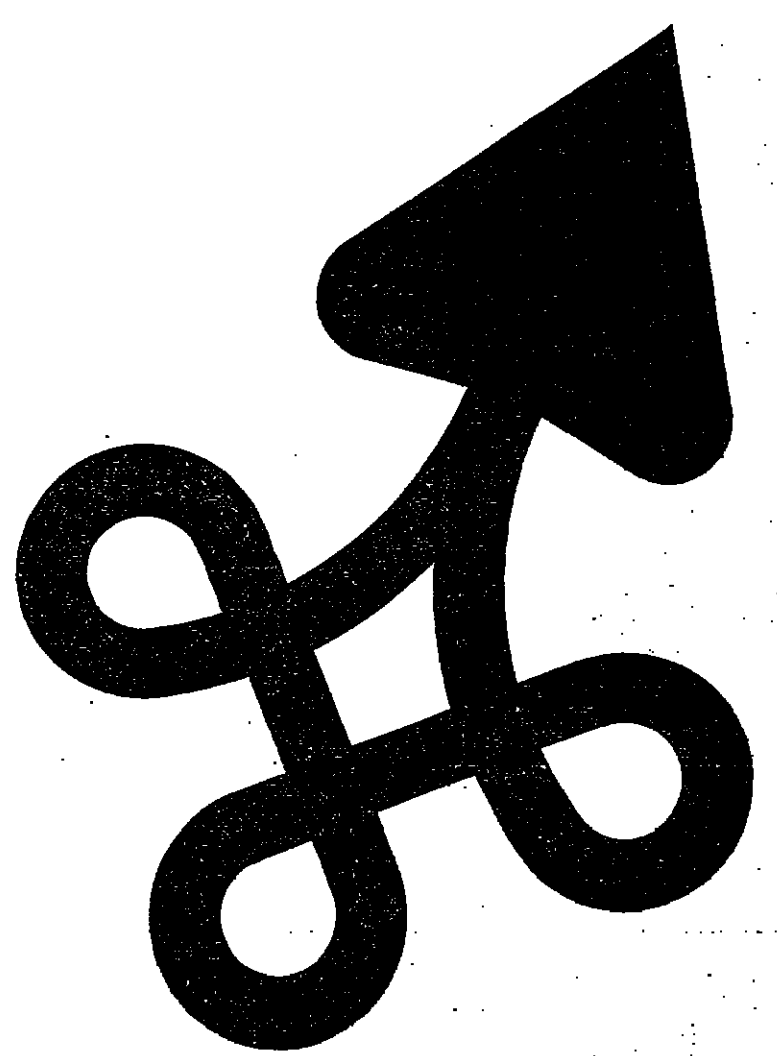
Asked what he thought union's reaction would be, Boldt said: "I expect them it over, be disappointed along with what's now the land."

Johnson Due a Chief
SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP).—A spokesman for Brooke Army Medical Center, former President Lyndon B. Johnson plans to enter a hospital briefly within the next days for a follow-up exam related to his recent back. The examination considered routine.

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Some Balloting Smirled

Democrats Vote in Primaries In West Virginia, Nebraska

CHARLESTON, W.Va., May 9 (AP)—A lengthy primary ballot and some voting-machine foulups slowed the early voting today as West Virginia Democrats chose between Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace in a non-binding preference contest.

Idaho Mine's Death Toll Rises to 40

KELLOGG, Idaho, May 9 (AP)—A deadly mine explosion today in the Sunshine mine brought to 40 the death toll in a fire that struck the nation's biggest single silver mine in the state last week. Fifty-five miners still are missing.

A four-man task force sent the bottom of the mine explored a 1,800-foot tunnel nearly a mile deep without finding any of the missing men. The crew then probed without success a 4,000-foot-long tunnel.

Study Says 2.2 Million in U.S. Tried Heroin at Least Once

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Roughly 15 million Americans of high-school age and 700,000 adults say they've tried heroin at least once, a government survey indicates.

Jewish Youths Invade Austrian Embassy in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—About 25 young men, identifying themselves as members of the Jewish Defense League, invaded the Austrian Embassy yesterday to protest what they said were lenient sentences and acquittals of Austrian Nazis.

The group, demanding an audience with Ambassador Karl Gruber, was first received by Minister-Councillor Hans Georg Ruffert.

Meanwhile, some of the group hung a Nazi flag with swastika and a poster saying "Don't visit Austria" on the wall of the reception room. Embassy personnel removed the flag and poster.

battle between Sen. Humphrey and Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota.

The real race in West Virginia concerned the state's 35 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, with Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern running full slates against large numbers of uncommitted hopefuls. Results were not expected for several days.

In the major state contest, Secretary of State John D. Rockefeller 4th was favored over two rivals to win the Democratic nomination for governor. Republican Gov. Arch A. Moore Jr. is unopposed for nomination to a second term.

Obere for Voters In Clarkburg and Charleston, lines formed during the morning at polling places as voters tried to cope with the lengthy ballot in the required three minutes.

Altogether, some 263 candidates sought the 35 Democratic delegate spots. A similarly large field sought the 18 Republican delegate slots. Candidate preferences were not on the ballot.

Only seven of 55 West Virginia counties use machines, including the populous Charleston and Huntington areas, and nearly two dozen machine foulups were reported this morning, mainly at polling places.

Sen. McGovern did not campaign here at all, but his supporters staged the kind of volunteer effort that has become a familiar pattern in other primary states this year.

In Nebraska, election officials attributed the heavy turnout to keen voter interest in local government and school-board elections and in proposed bond issues.

In Omaha, which has about 200,000 of the state's approximately 700,000 registered voters, the morning turnout was heavier than in the 1968 presidential primary.

Eleven Democrats were listed on the presidential ballot, including almost every mentioned candidate except Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who removed his name by filing a disclaimer affidavit.

But Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern, campaigning intensively in the last week, turned the election into a two-way contest.

The Republican ballot listed President Nixon and Reps. John M. Ashbrook of Ohio and Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California.

The presidential popularity contests were not binding on the 16 Republican and 24 of 24 Democratic National Convention delegates also elected at the primary.

Figures May Be Low Mr. Shafer said that the survey may actually underestimate the number of persons who have tried heroin or other drugs. This is because the sample included only persons with fixed homes, and may have missed a large number of drug-users in jails, in hospitals or roaming the streets.

"It is clear that we are a drug-taking society," said Mr. Shafer, "and this includes the recreational use of drugs as well."

The commission's survey was released along with a 1,252-page appendix to its earlier report to the President and Congress on marijuana.



LINEWOMEN—Mary Stabell (left) and Carol Tyrer gave up their jobs as New York Telephone Co. office representatives to become cable splicers, and good ones. After a three-week training program, their boss says, "These girls are amazing."

Two Women Win Damages for Air Hijack Injuries

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT)—Two New York women were awarded \$70,000 today for injuries they sustained a year and a half ago while leaving the emergency exit of a Pan American Airlines jumbo jet that had been hijacked

by Arab terrorists in Amsterdam and flown to Cairo.

Mrs. Maria Salmon and her mother, Mrs. Celia de Assen, were injured after the plane had landed at Cairo airport on Sept. 6, 1970. The Boeing-747, which was insured for \$33 million, was

later blown up by the hijackers. A State Supreme Court jury held the airline responsible.

Mrs. de Assen was awarded \$60,000 and Mrs. Salmon, who is a tour manager for another airline, \$10,000 for injuries that included broken legs and shock.

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U.K. Railmen Vote Renewal Of Slowdown To Work to Rule, Ban Overtime as of Friday

LONDON, May 9 (Reuters)—Britain's three railway unions tonight voted to resume on Friday their go-slow tactics in a campaign for increased pay, posing a new threat of disruption to nationwide train services.

Union leaders ordered that a ban on overtime and a work-to-rule slowdown by train drivers should begin Friday at a minute past midnight.

A slowdown last month—when drivers refused to move trains unless operating rules were scrupulously followed—was halted by court order for 14 days, but this cooling-off period ran out at midnight last night.

The unions, representing 300,000 railmen, have agreed with management of the state-owned British Rail system on a 12 1/2 percent pay rise and a £20 weekly minimum wage. They are deadlocked on the date of its implementation.

The unions want the higher pay rates back-dated to May 1, while British Rail's management is holding out for June 5.

Finnish News Strike HELSINKI, May 9 (Reuters)—The first nationwide strike by Finnish journalists started here early today after the breakdown of all-night mediation attempts.

The strike affects all the daily newspapers, most weekly publications, press and photo agencies.

Indian Parliament Receives Report on Kashmir Clashes

NEW DELHI, May 9 (AP)—Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram told Parliament today that India had to withdraw from two posts in the Tithwal sector of Kashmir State during Friday's clashes with Pakistani forces.

He also said that the Indian Army in that sector suffered 83 casualties—24 killed, 56 wounded and three missing.

He said that a cease-fire was effected at India's initiative, to be followed by a flag meeting between the local commanders to discuss, demarcate and restore the actual line of control.

But no flag meeting has yet been held and efforts for arranging one are continuing, he said.

Captured Territory The defense minister said that the Indian Army had captured 13.2 square miles of Pakistan-held Kashmir in the Lipa Valley during the two-week war in December.

This area was the scene of bitter fighting on Friday, he said. At about 3 a.m. Friday, Pakistani troops in battalion strength, supported by artillery, made "a surprise attack" on one of the Indian posts, 10 miles southeast of Tithwal, he said.

This post was manned by 70 Indian troops, who were outnumbered 10 to one, he said. They withdrew from this post after a four-hour engagement, "after having fought back and inflicted heavy casualties on the intruding forces."

Mr. Ram said that there was a second "surprise attack" at 1:45 p.m. in more than battalion strength at another post in the same area. Outnumbered Indian troops held their position until 6:45 a.m. Saturday, when they had to withdraw.

The defense minister said that it was not possible to rush reinforcements to the area because of the difficult mountain terrain.

He said that he could not give the extent of Pakistani casualties, although they were estimated to be much higher than those suffered by the Indians.

The minister said that Pakistan wanted to internationalize this incident by demanding that UN observers be brought into the picture. But India is resisting this attempt and striving to insure that the dispute is settled bilaterally.

The defense minister said that he would not like to link this border incident with the proposed summit meeting between Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

9 Convicts Die In Indian Riot NEW DELHI, May 9 (AP)—Police fired into about 500 rebellious convicts yesterday in eastern India, killing nine and wounding 150 to 180, United News of India reported.

A UNI report from Patna, the capital of Bihar State, 520 miles southeast of New Delhi, said police fired after the prisoners had controlled the Bhagalpur jail for two days. The prisoners were pressing for jail reforms, the report said.

The police assault began with baton charges and the firing of 77 tear-gas grenades, the report said, quoting the Bhagalpur district commissioner. The officer said police were met with arrows, stones and sticks. Bhagalpur is 125 miles east of Patna.

Far East runabout.

On a flight to Tokyo, Tokyo is perhaps not the main attraction.

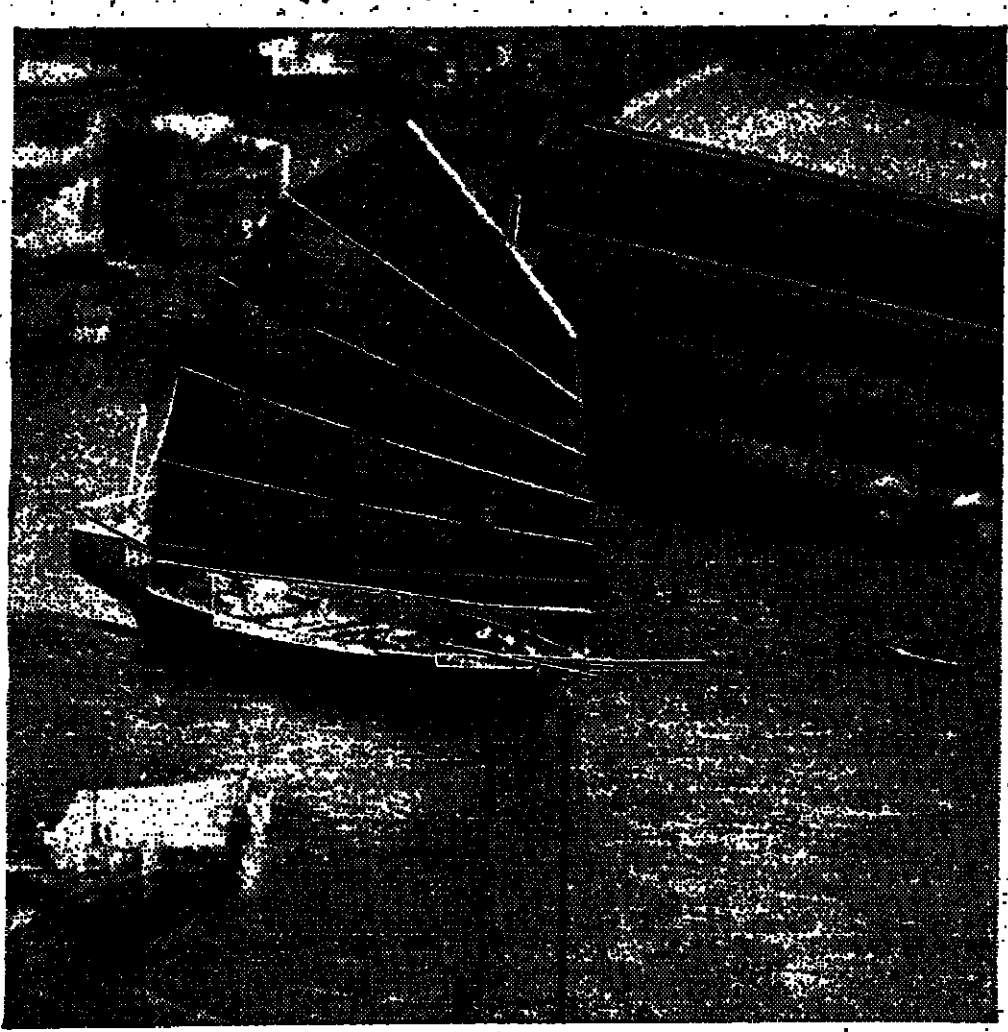
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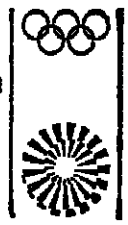
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Another Rubicon

The American experience in Vietnam has been a succession of Rubicons crossed, of dice cast, each declared inevitable, each leading in turn to another choice, another river to cross. Now President Nixon has made his own choice: to meet the North Vietnamese offensive with the mining of Haiphong harbor and the bombing of supply lines from China. And it is, although only one in the chain of grim events, perhaps the most serious of all.

That the provocation was great can be taken for granted. Hanoi would neither accept liberal terms for a peaceful settlement, nor wait for Mr. Nixon to pull out all American forces. Whether it feared that Vietnamization, given more time, might work, or whether it was specifically trying to crown its long war with triumph over both Americans and South Vietnamese is immaterial. The North Vietnamese took risks and losses that were avoidable—under any common-sense appreciation of the conditions. And Mr. Nixon has responded in kind.

Some kind of blockade of North Vietnam has been in the wind from almost the beginning of the war. It was not undertaken, because, as the President said, in Vietnam "the United States has exercised a degree of restraint unprecedented in the annals of war." But, contrary to Mr. Nixon's statement, Americans cannot be particularly proud of this, because it was not an act of grace. Rather, it was a determination to avoid the kind of complications that followed the march to the Yalu in Korea—a direct threat to China; a direct involvement with the Soviet Union.

Now the President of the United States has abandoned one of these restraints, in a move that is dubious in international law and morality—for a state not formally at war to set up a blockade, in effect if not in set terms, raises many questions. Moreover, bombs and mines do not distinguish among persons, cargoes or flags. In addition, the action risks all the positive benefits Mr. Nixon has been seeking, and had almost within his grasp, through his active policy of negotiation, rather than confrontation. Finally, this step cannot be immediately decisive in respect to the military crisis in South Vietnam.

The President did leave one escape clause in his dramatic move. It is an important one: an internationally supervised cease-fire without conditions; the release of American prisoners by Hanoi, and the "complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months." These, as the President said, are not humiliating terms for the other side. They would permit a political settlement by the Vietnamese. And they would end the bloodshed.

The temptation for other nations to cross their own Rubicons in this situation is great. The North Vietnamese have already denounced the President's terms as an "ultimatum," which at best begs the question. But while crossing Rubicons may score debating points, and save national honor, it leaves too many dead behind, risks too many more dead across the river, for any positive benefits that might accrue. How many Rubicons—to mix a geographical metaphor—lie this side of Armageddon?

Saving SALT

The many dangers that lie ahead in Vietnam are exceeded only by the threat to the peace of the world if President Nixon's imposition Monday night of a blockade of North Vietnam undermines the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks accord that is virtually assured in Helsinki.

The historic importance of the impending nuclear missile pact has now led one of the Pentagon's most stalwart supporters on Capitol Hill, Sen. John Stennis, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, to observe that the strategic arms agreement "is more important than Vietnam."

Prospects for a missile curb have been greatly improved by Moscow's agreement in summit exchanges to include submarine-launched as well as land-based missiles in the projected offensive weapons freeze. Soviet reluctance to yield to this American demand had been the chief remaining issue in the first-stage arms pact being drafted in Helsinki. The United States, in return, evidently is prepared to agree to Soviet demands for parity in limiting defensive anti-ballistic missile systems—the other troublesome issue yet to be finally resolved.

Under a reported compromise agreement, both countries will have the same number of ABM launchers, 150 to 200 probably, as Moscow insisted. But the Soviet Union evidently has agreed to an asymmetric scheme under which the United States can defend two Minuteman sites, each of which contains many more ICBM silos than the one ICBM site the Soviet Union will defend in addition to its existing Moscow ABM system. Intricate agreements on radar numbers and locations also are believed to have been worked out.

The ABM limitation, which will be in treaty form, is of far greater importance than the

offensive missile freeze. The assurance that anti-missile defense will be held to a low level interrupts the traditional offense-defense race in weaponry. It reduces the incentive on both sides to expand MIRV multiple warheads and other offensive missiles and opens the way for a second-stage agreement to curb MIRV and roll back offensive missile numbers. The huge offensive missile build-up of recent years has been fueled largely by fear that the other side would perfect an anti-missile defense that would destroy the stability of mutual deterrence.

The offensive missile freeze, of limited duration pending negotiation of a comprehensive second-stage arms control pact, will meet the Pentagon's most vocal immediate concern. It will limit the over-all Soviet ICBM force and also halt expansion of the giant Soviet SS-9 ICBMs, and the mysterious "big hole" silos, constructed presumably for a new generation of monster missiles. But it reportedly will not bar missile modernization or even replacement of missile submarines by newer, longer-range underwater boats such as the projected American ULMS.

The offensive weapons race could continue, both in expensive new submarines and numbers of MIRV warheads, as well as in qualitative improvements. But the expectation is that the pace will slow down, pending negotiation of further accords.

Long years of negotiations still lie ahead finally to stabilize the strategic arms balance and eliminate some of the vast overkill both sides have constructed. But the first-stage agreement that now seems virtually assured promises a new era of increased security that should favor a wider East-West détente.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Earth Cleaners

Will next month's mammoth United Nations conference in Stockholm on "The Human Environment" do any good? More than 1,500 delegates and observers from more than 100 countries will have 11 days in five separate conference halls to debate plans designed to save the world from what has lightheartedly become known as "Doomsday." This is supposed to be the point at which population and industrial growth will have to stop if our world is not to cease to function. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has set a term of 70-100 years within which the problems concerned will have to be solved—or else.

Of course, pollution of all kinds is an increasingly serious problem. Urban development, food production and the depletion of natural resources are all matters which require close monitoring and control by national and local authorities, particularly in densely populated and industrialized countries like Britain. Again, the problems arising from an increasing population are of im-

mense importance to poor countries with a subsistence level of living. One trouble about the Stockholm conference, however, is that all the matters enumerated above, with the exception of pollution of the ocean and the atmosphere, can be dealt with only by national governments and not by any form of international declarations of intent.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Nixon's Dilemma

President Nixon is confronted with a tragic dilemma: to run the risk of a defeat in the field, the first in American history, or to go back on his determination to bring all "the boys" back home. In either case it is from an impossible operation that Mr. Nixon is trying to extricate himself. Unless he considers the escalation of the war as a means—very risky indeed—of reviving the negotiations. If such is the case, the intransigence displayed by the White House may be only a facade behind which a major political concession is perhaps being prepared.

—From La Nation (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 10, 1897

PARIS—An admirable instance of generosity has been provoked by the fearful fire in the Rue Jean-Goujon. An anonymous donor has addressed to the Committee of the Charity Bazaar the sum of 377,438 francs, which, with the 45,000 francs taken on the first day of the fair, represents the total proceeds of last year's sales. To be added to this sum is the total of the subscription raised by the Figaro, which this morning amounts to 582,039 francs. Thus again is the irony of fate exemplified; out of evil has come good.

Fifty Years Ago

May 10, 1922

PARIS—The Casino de Paris, one of the oldest vaudeville houses in Paris, known to Americans by association with Gaby Deslys, Harry Piller, Maurice Chevalier, Mistinguett, and Pearl White, was destroyed by a fire yesterday afternoon. There is nothing left of the theatre but stark, naked walls pointing to the sky and the dressing rooms of the actors. The fire, which is believed to have been caused by a short circuit, started in the wings and developed such heat that it melted the metal fire curtain. No one was hurt.



The Unscheduled Withdrawals

The Medium-Boiled Egg

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Italy may have the most democratic regime in the Mediterranean but it suffers from one disturbing weakness: It doesn't often work. As Salvinelli said of the Versailles Treaty: "It's too hard to be soft and too soft to be hard."

The Christian Democratic party, around which governments are customarily formed, has seen its recent leadership concentrate on watching where the crowd is going—so it can rush out and be discovered at its head. This is not vibrant leadership.

For the past decade the crowd moved gradually leftward and one premier after another sought to accommodate coalitions that further extended an "opening to the left." This trend seems to have been halted by the present election which saw the national mood edging slightly toward the right.

Stability

The word "stability" must be emphasized. Once again remarkable stability in the public mood was reflected. The neo-Fascists gained somewhat but, considering that their vote was combined with the former monarchists, their rise is not frightening. They have passed their peak. Less easy to chart but more deeply significant of the national mood was the fact that both Communists and Christian Democrats campaigned on a more conservative line than at any time for a decade. Each party was acutely aware of the resentful mood in puzzled and ineffectual Italy.

The business community resents strikes and labor unrest; labor resents high rents and price inflation. The farmers have been plagued by both and the nation as a whole has been living off its capital by producing more and consuming less.

Yet this profoundly disturbing condition seemed to have no deep-seated reflection in the vote. The extreme right-wing was well below its 1953 zenith and the non-

Communist moderate left and center was within its customary range on the electoral spectrum.

The campaign of violence waged by far-out "groups" on the left and right seemed only to reinforce a majority desire for law and order to which even the Communists thought it useful to cater.

Crisis Solution

Every time the Italians face a new political crisis they end up by doing hardly anything. It is difficult when assessing this latest vote to foresee deep-seated changes.

Perhaps Amintore Fanfani, whose keen political nose scented the rightward switch among his own Christian Democrats, will emerge as the next political strong man. But it may take months before things change, since two major parties have national conventions this autumn.

A wise French diplomat once observed of his Latin neighbors: "Italy is like a cat. When you throw it out of the window it isn't killed. It lands on its feet." The people are enormously shrewd and, having had no efficient central administration, they know how to scramble. In other lands when things get very bad, the state must intervene; not in Italy. The parliament is ridiculous, comic, with all its games and conspiracies. But the nation moves forward—sometimes with astonishing speed.

Useful Accomplishments

The Italian nation hasn't been moving forward during the past year but it managed this week to get a reprieve from possible catastrophe and a chance to inject some vitality into a rather undynamic system. There has been attrition of the tiny parties which allowed the giant political machines a certain ability to maneuver. Yet basic flexibility remains a feature of the outlook.

Churchill once said of democracy that it is the worst political

system—except for all the others—and it is surely true, since the death of France's Fourth Republic, that Italy's is the worst democratic system that can be imagined. Log-rolling, indecision and personal rivalries are all placed at a ridiculous premium. Nevertheless, as in France between 1948 and 1958, the inept Italian democracy has managed to accomplish many useful things including a massive internal population shift from south to north and a sustained economic boom that only flagged last year.

Moreover, it has demonstrated that when a really strong and respected democrat takes hold, a man like the late Premier De Gasperi, the medium-boiled Italian egg is capable of a special political life of its own. When that happens it tends neither to the hard-boiled dictatorship of fascism nor to the soft-boiled chaos of anarchy, both of which seemed to threaten Italy but a few months ago.

Nixon's Political Future on Line

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—With his speech Monday night, President Nixon made it more than ever inevitable that the Vietnam war—the issue which above all others gave him the presidency—will determine whether he remains office in this election year.

His decision to mine the North Vietnam harbors and risk a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union represents a political gamble second only in significance to the military-diplomatic showdown the President deliberately provoked.

Associates said Nixon took the risk knowingly, and his own past pronouncements bear out their view.

Held Accountable

In his first major speech on Vietnam as President—delivered just a week less than three years ago—the President said:

"In my campaign for the presidency, I pledged to end this war in a way that would increase our chances to win true and lasting peace in Vietnam, in the Pacific, and in the world. I am determined to keep that pledge. If I fail to do so, I expect the American people to hold me accountable for that failure."

A year later, in April, 1970, Mr. Nixon defended his decision to send American forces into Cambodia by saying:

"I would rather be a one-term President and do what I believe is right than to be a two-term President at the cost of seeing America become a second-rate power and to see this nation accept the first defeat in its proud 180-year history."

On Monday night, as he made a move far more hazardous in its implications than the Cambodian incursion, the President invoked that same rhetoric and again asked the nation to give him "the same strong support you have always given your President in difficult moments."

But his own words—and the scenario leading to the decision—implied the realization that it is his neck that is on the line politically—and no one else's—in this decision.

As he said at the time of Cambodia, "I made this decision. I take responsibility for it. I be-

Thieu a Stumbling Block

Time to Negotiate

By W. Averell Harriman

Mr. Harriman, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, was the first chief U.S. negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

WASHINGTON—The prospects for negotiated peace in Vietnam were never more favorable than when President Nixon took office. Less than three months had passed since we had reached the understanding with the North Vietnamese which permitted the ending of the bombing to be followed immediately by substantive peace talks between the four parties.

At the time with Thieu, for signed its willingness to reduce the level of violence by withdrawing almost 90 percent of its troops—22 of 25 regiments—from the northern two provinces of South Vietnam, which had been the area of fierce fighting. Half went over 300 miles into North Vietnam. The United States was then in a favorable bargaining position since it had over one-half million men in South Vietnam.

President Thieu sabotaged the talks from the very outset. Although he had agreed in October, 1968, to join the negotiations after the bombing stopped, he first reneged on his commitment and then created the undignified dispute over the shape of the table in order to break up or at least delay talks until the new Nixon administration took office.

Finally, just before Inauguration Day, the path was cleared for substantive negotiation including the private talks, which were the only place progress could be made.

Instead the new administration took at the first talk the forging of a closer bond with Thieu. For his part, Thieu saw his primary goal as maintaining his personal position. This meant opposing a negotiated solution since any compromise would inevitably have eliminated his power.

Thieu scuttled real negotiations by refusing to have his representatives participate in private meetings with the Viet Cong, which he claimed would give them undue prestige. Two months later, he condescended to tolerate private meetings, but stated under no circumstances would he agree to a coalition government or permit a Communist party in South Vietnam. We had great difficulty in getting North Vietnam to agree to negotiate with Thieu in the first place and now they refused to deal with him.

The Nixon administration has continued to give Thieu veto power over United States negotiating position. American soldiers were to die to maintain Thieu in office. Despite "a avowed objective of giving the South Vietnamese the right of self-determination, the administration helped create and then excused the force of Thieu's reelection in a one-candidate race. That phony re-election of an unpopular and repressive president who cannot survive a settlement marked the loss of another major opportunity for peace.

Last July, at a time when the military and political situation within South Vietnam appeared favorable to us, the other side put forward a seven-point peace proposal. Certain provisions as those for safe withdrawal of American troops, for release of prisoners, and for international supervision seemed to meet the American requirements. The results of careful exploration would have been what we can know, since the administration concentrated its energies making unrealistic demands on the re-election of Thieu, who predictably caused the United States was not seeking a settlement.

Men with long contact in Hanoi, whose opinion I regard as reliable, told me that North Vietnam has agreed to an independent Vietnam for a period of five to 10 years and to Communist participation, but not domination of the government. Saigon, furthermore, is not favoring a North Vietnamese takeover in Indochina. A long-term reconstruction program behind North Vietnam, as suggested by both Presidents Johnson and Nixon, would give a real impetus for a period of peace.

The administration has long to end American involvement through its program of Vietnamizing the war while slowly withdrawing U.S. troops. This is for continuation of the war on the proposition that the South Vietnamese could accomplish without 500,000 Americans what they could not accomplish without them. The current enemy effort exposes the failure of the South Vietnamese. The Thieu government, at the same time, must recognize that we are not dealing from one's weakest position. While negotiations have been going on, this administration has never accepted the concept of a neutral, nonaligned South nor has it given up its futile attempt to maintain a pro-American government in Saigon. If we accept the principle of non alignment and agree to the prompt withdrawal of all American forces, I believe there is still an opportunity for a responsible settlement. It will give the South Vietnamese a more realistic chance for their future than would continued war.

Le Duc Tho's statement last week that the North was trying to impose a Communist government on the South, his emphasis on the guarantee of South Vietnamese against attacks by either side, should be explored. This greatly warms the heart of a settlement, the imperfect, is infinitely preferable to the continuation and will be hailed by the peoples of the world. This time, the opportunity must not be lost.

I believe it was the right decision. I believe it will work out. If it doesn't, then I am to blame. This is a serious and critical moment.

There is no way Nixon can shift responsibility for the decision to mine the harbors, if it fails of its objective or brings on a wider war. Equally, there is no way his political opponents can deny him credit for the strategy if it succeeds in halting the Communist offensive, and speeding an end to the war.

It was as closely held as any decision of his term. In defending it, the President specifically invited the alternative urged by virtually every Democrat who may oppose him in November's presidential election: quick withdrawal of the remaining U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

Nixon said that "from a political standpoint" the withdrawal option "would be an easy choice for me to accept. I did not send over one-half million Americans to Vietnam. I have brought 500,000 home."

But he said that course would leave South Vietnam helpless, and any real hope of securing the release of U.S. prisoners of war, and jeopardize world peace—all propositions his political opponents would dispute.

Throughout his term, Nixon's political fortunes have risen and fallen with the public judgment on the likelihood of his redeeming his key 1968 promise that he had a plan "to end the war and win the peace."

The latest Gallup Poll reading,

proposal. Certain provisions as those for safe withdrawal of American troops, for release of prisoners, and for international supervision seemed to meet the American requirements. The results of careful exploration would have been what we can know, since the administration concentrated its energies making unrealistic demands on the re-election of Thieu, who predictably caused the United States was not seeking a settlement.

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The latest Gallup Poll reading,

based on an early February survey, showed 51 percent of American people approved Nixon's handling of the Vietnam war, while 39 percent were opposed and 10 percent had no opinion.

That was his highest standing in 18 months and reflected a confidence that the reduction in American involvement in war would continue.

But the "Vietnamization" program was thrown into doubt the North Vietnamese Easter offensive, and Nixon's specter of long-cherished dream of Saigon's army become militarily self-sufficient.

At the same time, he was faced to tell the American people in the plainest language he could use, that the path to negotiated settlement appeared blocked by what he termed "insolence and insult" of Hanoi diplomats in Paris.

Instead, he decided to peace—and his political future on what may be America's roll of the military dice.

Criticism of his decision seemed inevitable. But as Nixon said the time of Cambodia, he also does not have "the luxury of criticism" on this question.

"The decision that I made," he said then in words that Monday night's action, "bring the peace that we all want—in my opinion. I could be wrong, but if I am wrong, I am responsible, and nobody else. That is a responsibility he is called upon to defend at polls this November."

Irish Republic to Vote Today on Entry in Common Market

DUBLIN, May 9 (UPI)—The Irish Republic will vote today on whether to join the European Common Market. The vote will be held in a referendum.

Mr. Lynch, who is the Irish Republic's first president, said that the referendum would be held in the form of a referendum. He said that the referendum would be held in the form of a referendum.

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Kennedy Attacks Bloody Sunday Report as Biased

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said yesterday that the report of the "Bloody Sunday" massacre in Londonderry was biased.

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Soviet Trade Minister Has Washington Talks

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—Soviet Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev said yesterday that he had a "productive" meeting with U.S. Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson.

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MOON MAPPERS—Soviet and American delegations met in Washington Monday to cooperate in mapping the moon. Heading delegations were Y.P. Kiyenko (left) of the main administration of geodesy and cartography in Russia and Capt. William T. O'Bryen, chairman of Apollo lunar exploration of NASA. Meeting grew out of a 1971 agreement between NASA and Soviet scientists for space cooperation.

Rift Grows Inside IRA

Officials Say Provisionals Attack Them

BELFAST, May 9 (UPI)—The Official wing of the Irish Republican Army today accused the Provisional wing of attacking them.

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Burundi President Charges Rebels Committed Atrocities

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 9 (Reuters)—Burundi's President Michel Micombero said last night that armed bands had committed "indescribable atrocities" in Burundi in the last few days.

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Foreign exchange has been a businessman's headache long enough!

Let's not kid ourselves.

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16th century woodcut by Hans Baldung suggests that foreign exchange was a headache even 500 years ago.



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We might not be able to end all the headaches of foreign exchange.

But we'll do all in our power to ease the pain.

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Cannes Festival

Peter O'Toole Shines
In Official U.K. Entry

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 9 (UPI)—If there is one film in Cannes that is not too long, it must be "Sins of the Fathers," the 7-minute slice of fairy tale erotica that has been drawing crowds to a fifth-floor room in the Carlton Hotel. The showings of this modest movie, exhibited outside the competition, have now stopped as the film has been purchased by a distributor.

Outlets seem to have been left off the guest list. Every film that has been seen in the main program could have benefited from scissors. Precise timing appears a lost art.

"The Ruling Class" (2 hours 36 minutes) is officially representing Britain, an odd envoy of the crown. It has many merits, but concise editing is not among them. Peter Medak, the director, has exactly reproduced Peter Barnes' wild spoof of the crumbling English establishment. The film differs from the play on the London stage in only one particular: the acting. It is the acting and not the play that is the thing in the motion picture adaptation.

The 13th Earl of Gurney dies while enacting his highly fantasy of power and guilt. His mad nephew, incarcerated in a mental institution, inherits his title and vast country estate. The new earl, a religious fanatic, arrives clad as a Franciscan monk and is convinced that he is Jesus Christ, a delusion his scheming relatives are forced to accept. However, they snare him into a marriage with another uncle's discarded mistress, intending to return him to the asylum when an heir is born. Their plots go awry, for the madman is "cured," throwing off his pious robes, turning into Jack the Ripper and taking his seat with gaudy pomp in the House of Lords.

Peter O'Toole shines in his Jekyll-Hyde assignment, playing both roles with contagious enthusiasm and always—though the humor of the second half waxes macabre—for laughs. He is particularly engaging as the rollicking saint of the beginning and seems to relish the run as much as we do, cutting short his sermons with a rendition of the



Actor Robert Redford, left, Mrs. Redford and director Sydney Pollack at Cannes Festival.

"Varsity Drag" and shocking his staid family with his every utterance. It is perhaps the best performance he has yet given on the screen and is certainly his most versatile.

The script itself is extravagant burlesque. With its occasional song and dance numbers, it is more akin to one of the campy spectacles of the Alcazar nightclub in Paris than to mordant satire. The witty mockery of archaic mores is far more enjoyable than the sinister melodramatics of the finish, which suggests that only a maniacal

murderer is qualified to wear the royal ermine. Part Two could be shortened, but one wishes there were more of Part One.

Pollack Film

"Jeremiah Johnson" (1 hour 52 minutes) is Sydney Pollack's new film, a philosophical Western, in which Robert Redford stars. It is based on a novel, "Mountain Man," by Vardis Fisher, and tells of a young fur-trapper of the early 19th century who, disgusted with "civilization," goes into the wilds to live alone. But though he has escaped from the laws of man, he finds himself confronted with the sterner rule of nature—to say nothing of the discomforting presence of unfriendly Indians. He marries a squaw to save his scalp and adopts an abandoned little boy, both of whom are massacred when the Redskins go on the warpath. The trapper's adventures in the winter Rockies and his dilemma are effectively depicted, but the collection of episodes needs tightening.

The critics' selection program serves as a sort of poet's corner of the festival. It has just presented two films that command attention. The first is "Fritz the Cat" (90 minutes) in which the impudent, sex-seeking feline of Robert Crumb's underground press comic strip becomes the leading character of a feature-length animated cartoon. Ralph Bakshi's version of the hippie cat's exploits among the drug-addicted riffraff in Greenwich Village, among black-power advocates and among nihilist bomb throwers is hilarious.

The second critics' selection of note is "Winter Soldiers," a documentary that records the evidence given at an investigation conducted by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War in Detroit in 1971. Cinematically the film

is crude, but the information it imparts is enough to make Ivan the Terrible's blood run cold and to make every American wonder why the government does not call the witnesses (ex-soldiers) to Washington to repeat their charges.

The witnesses disqualify themselves to some extent by their appearance—this is mentioned during the discussion, but no plausible excuse is stated—seeming on sight to be members of the colorful Bohemia. But if there is truth in their testimony, all reputable people will be deeply disturbed. In wars, declared and undeclared, it is not considered honorable to stab and skin wounds, to describe prisoners and to set their heads on poles, or to shoot children on sight. The case made here demands official investigation.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 9 (UPI)—This is how reviewers rate new movies and plays:

Plays

"That Championship Season," a Public Theater production at the Off-Broadway Showcase Theater, got rave reviews from two critics.

Clive Barnes, of The New York Times, says: "Wow! Here at last is the perfect Broadway play of the season, perfectly acted and perfectly staged," adding that, "there is only one minor thing wrong with it. It happens not to be on Broadway."

William Glover, of the Associated Press, praises: "Score another drama hit for the venturesome Public Theater organization with 'That Championship Season.' The play aims to say incisively a

Theater in London

Petherbridge in a One-Man Show

By John Walker

LONDON, May 9 (UPI)—While I share and so can appreciate many of these obsessive qualities found in actors—insatiable, megalomaniacal, paranoid—I find it harder to sympathize with their overwhelming desire to play Hamlet and to appear in one-man shows, since both have caused much suffering on my side of the footlights.

Edward Petherbridge has so far eschewed the former ambition, perhaps due to spending three years as Guildenstern in the National Theatre's "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead." But he can now be seen in his own show, "Who Thought If?" at the Arts Theatre. It is, happily, much better than the last one-man show at that theater. Mr. Petherbridge is an actor of great talent, versatility, and charm.

The evening passes agreeably enough, although I feared the worst in the opening moments when he was seen prancing in silhouette as Pether.

Once he comes from behind his screen, he showed himself to be an excellent mime, not afraid to use his body, unlike many of his English contemporaries. His skills were seen at their best in "Vultures," which ranges from horror to a sudden break into a raucous music-hall number that revealed an unexpected talent for comedy. Unfortunately, his abilities were not enough to prevent occasional boredom. Much of his material is weak, for which he must bear the blame since he commissioned

it. In one instance, he gave writer Alex Durant nothing more than the title "Favon for Two Masks" and duly received something as pretentious as that suggests. Mr. Durant relies on overblown rhetoric. The other author, Colin Bennett, uses words more precisely in the title piece, "Who Thought If?", before providing a ludicrously melodramatic finale.

Mr. Petherbridge's fine judgment as an actor, his skill and daring, are not matched by his literary taste.

I would have preferred to see his talents put to use within a play, particularly at the Arts Theatre, which, in recent years, has presented little decent adult entertainment. The last good play that I can remember there was Roger Milner's "How's the World Treating You?" and that was in January, 1968. The present policies do seem to be a great waste of a delightful theater.

Lunchtime until May 13 at the Duke of Argyll in Brewer Street, London, W1, there is the British premiere of American writer Jack Macchia's "The Wives," which does credit to no one apart from its two actresses, Alexandra Dane and Margaret Robinson, who acquit themselves well despite the clichés. It is directed by the theater's artistic director, Amos Miodini, who seems to imagine, judging by a program note, that the play is not only sexually outspoken but also has a surprise ending.

It takes more than a few letter words to make a play spoken, and all that is sure about the ending is that it is obvious, predictable, along the rest of the development, dialogue, within seconds of opening scene.

Mr. Macchia's language is unalike, but otherwise he remains artifice. The action takes place in a ladies' room, where two women meet and discover that each married the other's ex-husband and that this second marriage is unsatisfactory as the first is a Vassar graduate—tongue, and inhibited, of course. The other is fat, sloppy, and going. Each admires the qualities they do not possess themselves, and what could have been written by a programmed computer.

On Monday, Donald Opened at the Cockpit Theatre, in his entertaining "Between the Bars."

Today, a musical of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" with book and lyrics by Maitland and John Maitland, music by Chris Andrews, Roy Dotrice, Judith Brown, Leon Greene, opens at the Bridge Theatre. It is directed by Peter Coe.

On Thursday, at the West End Theatre, there opens a production of "Buried Child," directed by John Banville.

At the National Theatre, Old Vic on Thursday, John Miller's production of "The School for Scandal,"

romantic—and what cure in the city.

Movies

"Puppet on a Chain," due by Geoffrey Home, with script by Allan Maclean, is on the novel by Mr. Maclean about the breaking of Amsterdam-based ring that is heron to America in the grandfathers' clock and "told the dolls dressed in Dutch national costume." The New York Times reports: "It's often praised modestly well paced, and sensually harmless; despite the fact that almost everybody in the audience gasped, 'No! No! No!' when the French Communist instance, it is 'rather old-fashioned and distinctly minor entertainment.'"

"Sun River" and "Sacred of the Sun," directed by R. S. Johnson, and "Larry Jordan Spectacular, showing at the White Museum, deal in what between the Western mind Eastern forms of social organization. Roger Green says: "Fulton's film seems to be the more nearly successful, because it is the more perceptive." The more active of two movies, "Greenwood," intended to have gone on movie, I don't think that thing much does. The experience behind "Sun River" is Fulton's two years of Corps service in rural

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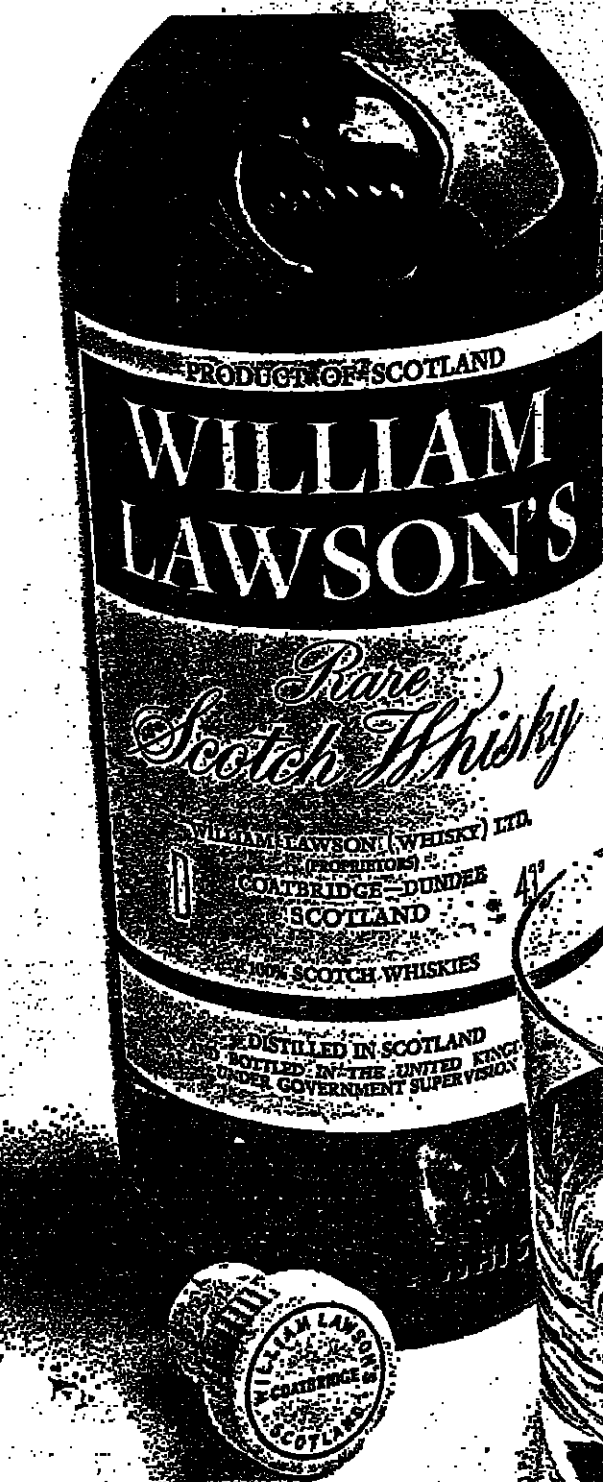
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European Markets

European Markets

A FURTHER 15% GROWTH

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(Continued on next page)

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PEANUTS



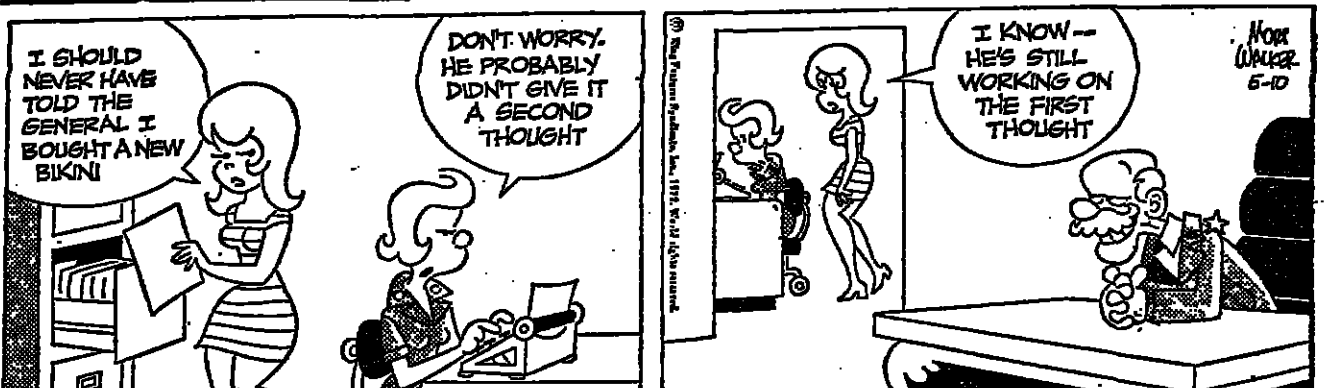
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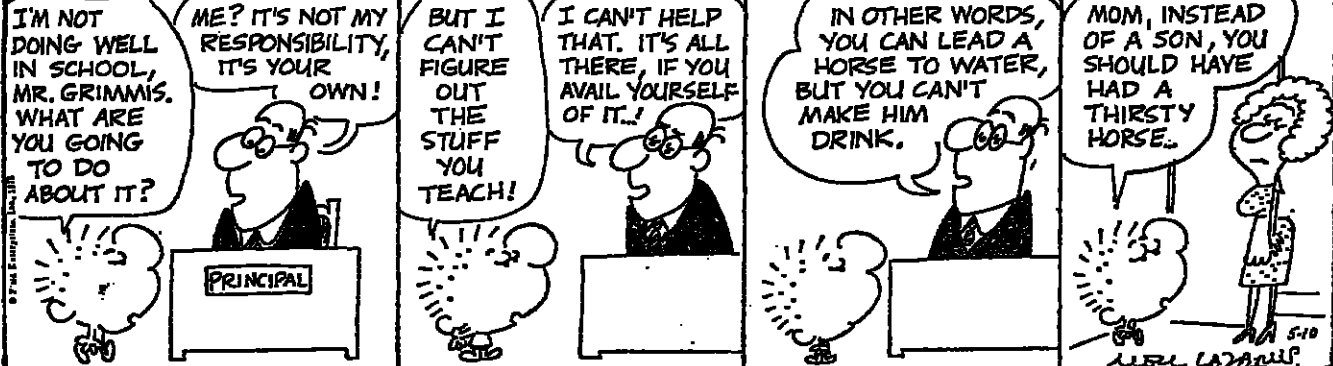
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BETTY BAILEY



MISS PEACH



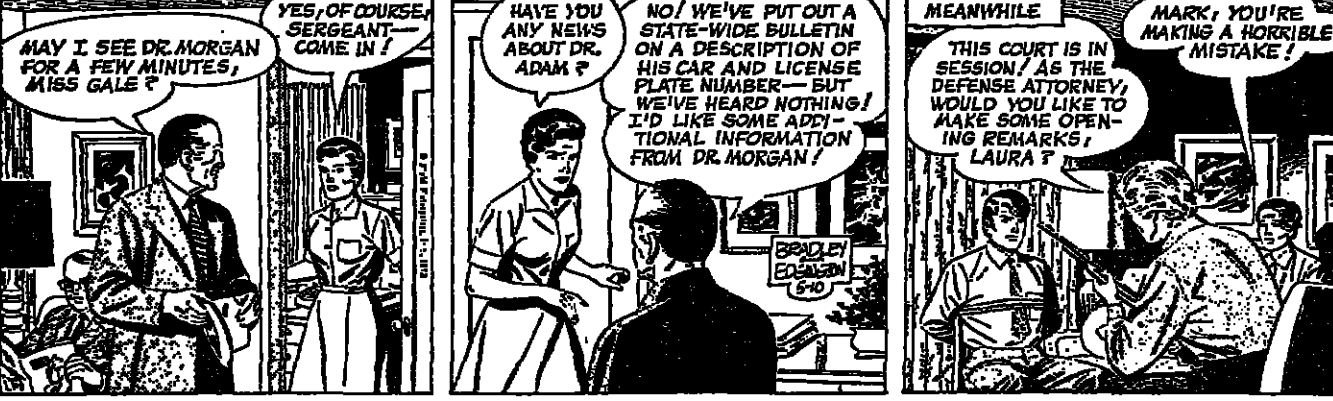
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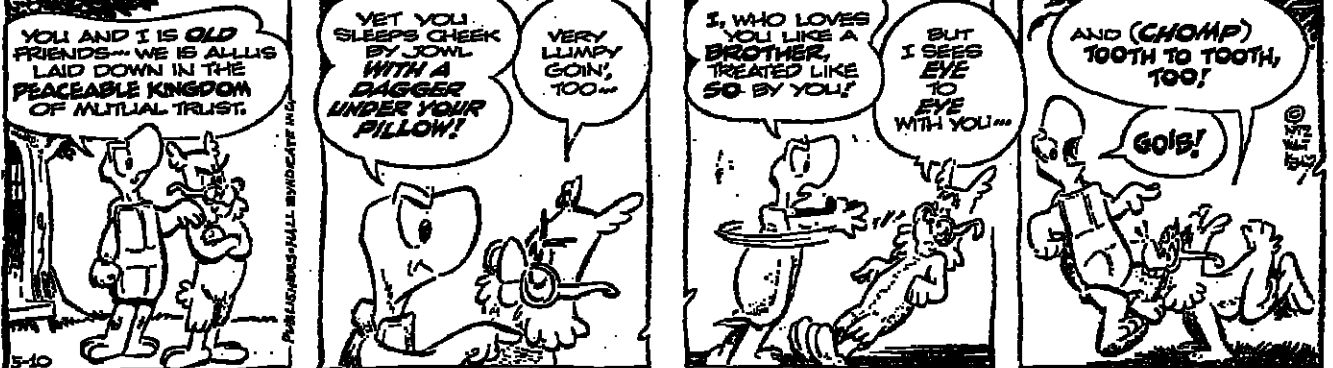
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One might think that in the 45-year history of this game every major aspect would have been made the subject of a book. But this is not quite true, and Fred Karpis of Washington, D.C., who is equally prominent as a teacher and a writer, has now filled one of the gaps with "The Finesse," published last week by Prentice-Hall. The price is \$7.95 hard cover, or \$2.95 paper.

The author's preliminary analysis of finessing situations is not as complete as it might have been, but the collection of illustrative deals is excellent. One of these, shown in the diagram, brings out an unusual point. There was some irony about the auction. In standard methods, South would open one no-trump and North would raise to three. West would lead a spade, and the declarer would fall with routine play.

The actual auction gave more information to the defenders, which worked to their detriment.

NORTH

7 10 4

Q 10 4

A K 10 9 5

9 7 2

WEST

10 9 8 3

5

3 7 4 3

K Q 6 3

EAST

K Q 3

K 9 8 7 3

6 3

8 5 4

SOUTH (D)

A 8 4 3

Q A 3 5 3

Q 8

A J 10

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♥ 1 N.T. Pass 2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the heart five.

The bidding gave East the opportunity to make a dubious overcall with a thin heart suit, and this caused West to lead his singleton heart, rather than a spade. South made his first good play by playing low from the dummy. Dummy's honors were needed for later use.

East played the heart seven and South won with the jack. He now made the fine play of leading the diamond eight and ducking in dummy. If this had led to East, South would have had the sure tricks: four diamonds by overruling three hearts by finessing—making on the bidding—and two black aces.

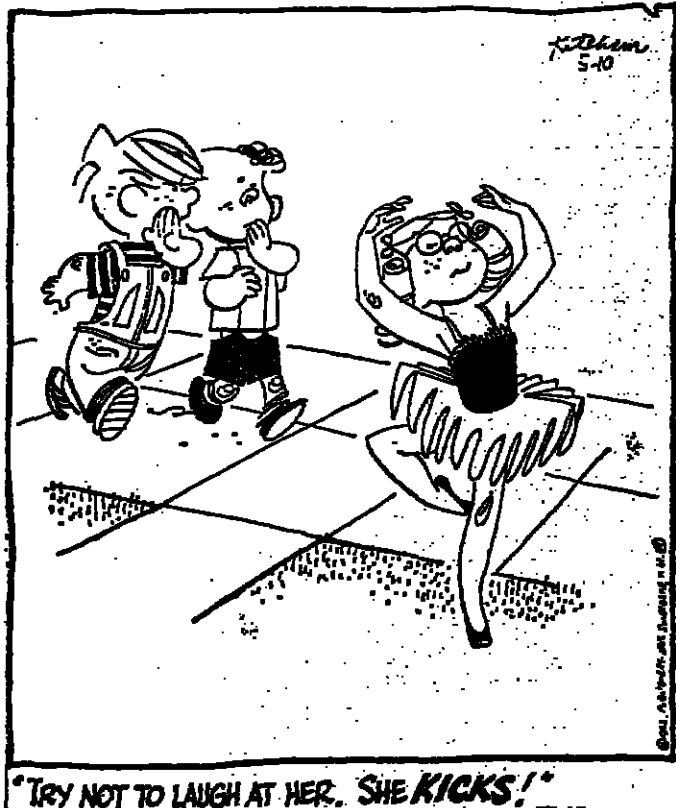
When the diamond eight won the second trick, South cashed the diamond queen and led a low heart, forcing an entry to the dummy. With his communications intact in the black suits, he had no trouble in making 10 tricks.

South's unusual first-round finesse in diamonds made the contract a certainty on the reasonable assumption that East held the heart king for his bid. Note that the same diamond play would be the winner if the opening lead had been a spade.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GELI	ADIT	BELT
AWARE	GLIOB	ACQUA
FIERAL	ODIOO	ACQUA
FIREQUENTLY	SKILL	
FEIS	GLAY	SCIENT
FEIS	GLAY	SCIENT
DIRE	MAIT	TRADES
JACK	MAIT	TRADES
SPHERICAL	CENT	
SOLLAR	WISK	
INIEZ	USA	ABC
MAITH	BOINNEVILLE	
OHIO	OWIED	AIRBAS
AMMO	XIITIT	GARDIA
NIEED	ENID	ENITER

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUPIO

NOJEY

TRALEY

DRIZAL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: PROBE TARDY BALLAD GIBSON
Answer: What he was was appeared—A PARENT

BOOKS

PAUL—ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY

By Malcolm Muggeridge and Alec Vidler.
Illustrated. Harper & Row. 159 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Carroll E. Simcox

THIS is an unusual book about one of history's unusual men. Nothing new can possibly be said, except nonsense of course, about Paul the Apostle, and Muggeridge and Vidler do not try. What they attempt is a novel way of presenting a complex personal figure who is not an easy hero to the modern taste.

In form, the book is a dialogue between the two friends written while they re-traced the steps of Paul on his missionary journeys. It was prepared at the request of the BBC as a TV commentary. The text is accompanied by excellent maps and superb photographs in color. This is a beautiful book to look at.

To whet the reader's curiosity, there is an opening section of "variations on a theme," consisting of comments pro and con Paul. "I hold Paul to have been the first corrupter of Christianity," said J. S. Mill (talking with many others). "Paul," Christ's second eye," said Ambrose of Milan. "In the scholastics I lost Christ but found him again in Paul," said Luther. "St. Paul was wrong about sex," said Bishop Pike. This section seems a good trick for the purpose.

A letter from the two authors, comes next, preceding the body of the text. In it we are told what the book is going to be about—and I must confess that I got a little impatient while they detained me with this prolegomenon.

The book itself contains some fine demonstrations of haute vulgarization at its best, in which the authors present a difficult facet of early Christian or Pauline theology comprehensibly to the modern mind without over-simplification. An example is this comment on the early Christian eschatology by Vidler: "The end of all things is at hand" (1 Peter 4:7) is a New Testament saying, though not Paul's. But that sounds rather negative, whereas their expectation was a positive one. The emphasis was on the final appearing of Christ and his bringing all things to fulfillment. Evidently some of the Thessalonians were so preoccupied with this expectation, which indeed they'd have told him and hope for that they could hardly think of anything else. If everything was coming to an end quite soon, what need was there, for instance, to work?

The fastidiously critical may be distressed by the handling of Paul's Mars Hill speech in Athens. It is dealt with as if there were no reasonable question about its authenticity as reported in Acts 17:16-32. But I think they (the authors) have followed the right course here. Their book is a general introduction to Paul—and who knows? Maybe he did give the speech, substantially as reported, after all.

The treatment of Paul on the subject of women is sensible and just. Paul was no more a lady-bater than he was a lady-killer. As Vidler says: "The messages that he sends to his

women friends in his are obvious evidence of his relations with them. As marriage, Paul wasn't sent or romantic about it, but to earth and common. Some of the things he said no doubt conditioned by that he thought the women coming to an end, had nothing much to say the importance of being a family."

"Like everyone else," Vidler continues, took it for granted that the wife was subordinate to the husband. But I think there is something with his oft-quoted saying it is better to marry a burn (1 Cor. 7:9). It is in its context, it is almost good sense. He is a people who are separated their spouses or divorced married or would be as that if they are affixing sexual desire, it is far better them to marry than to go that."

The treatment of the itself is consistently sum cannot add that the form of narrative and tion, as here employed, is handsomely successful. In its seems contrived, and is ders.

Vidler's epilogue puts in been said in effective his and contemporary perspective.

Carroll E. Simcox, editor Living Church. Among his is one devoted to St. Paul, Met at Philippi.

© New York Times.

Best Seller

This analysis is based on obtained from more than 125 books in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand do not necessarily represent our appearances.

This Week

- 1 The Winds of War, Week
- 2 The Word, William
- 3 The Exorcist, Maltz
- 4 Captains and the Kings
- 5 The Friends of Mr. Bean
- 6 Cops, Higgins
- 7 Wanda, Taylor
- 8 The Rainy Season
- 9 The Day of the Jackal
- 10 The Day of the Jackal

GENERAL

- 1 The Game of the Foxes
- 2 The Boys of Summer
- 3 Eleanor and Franklin
- 4 The Defiant Ones
- 5 Badly With Amerson
- 6 Tracy and Hepburn, Kania
- 7 Open Marriage, O'Neill
- 8 Report From Saigon
- 9 Co. 32 Smith
- 10 I'm O.K. — You're O.K.
- 11 Harris, Underhill, Lindberg
- 12 The Moon's a Balloon
- 13 The Moon's a Balloon

CROSSWORD

By Will

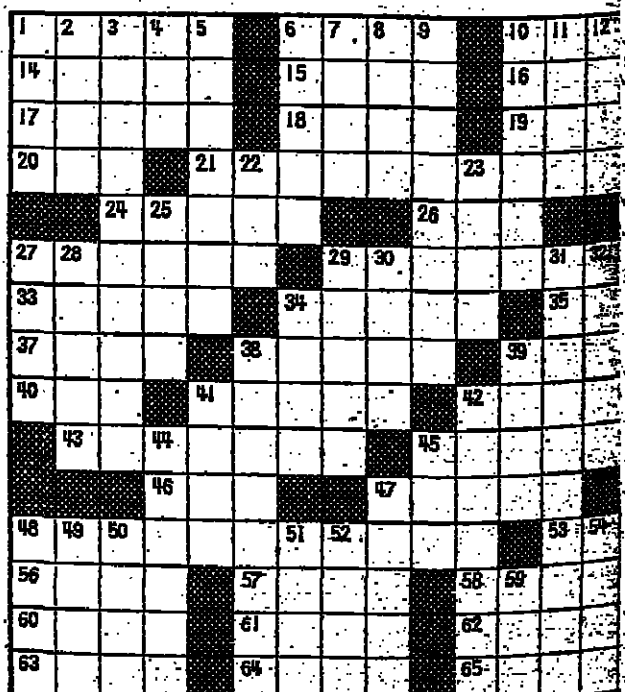
ACROSS

- 1 — de-lis
- 6 Precious
- 10 Hindu deity
- 14 Remainder Sp.
- 15 Distinctive
- 16 Plant for Yuletide
- 17 S.A. Indians
- 18 Parched
- 19 Highlander
- 20 Salt
- 21 Big name in chairs
- 24 Peace goddess
- 26 Pose
- 27 Delay
- 29 Watterson et al.
- 33 Fetters
- 34 Likeness
- 35 Summer, in Soissons
- 37 Stew
- 38 Final on many Jacobean chairs
- 39 Desert
- 40 Poetic word
- 41 "—, wha hae..."
- 42 Shifts
- 43 Trade routes
- 45 Harness ring
- 46 Muffle

- 23 Reproach
- 25 Show ang
- 27 Miss Steve
- 28 Sea eagles
- 29 Overplay
- 30 Bengalese
- 31 Silver anti piece
- 32 Cubic met
- 34 Image
- 35 Formenty
- 36 Theoretic
- 39 Prefix for dynamics
- 41 Insult
- 42 Superficial shows
- 44 Greenings
- 45 Hindu cym
- 47 Chair work
- 48 Pert girl
- 49 Small hat off the face
- 50 Badly
- 51 Ship of 149
- 52 Fallow
- 54 Adorned
- 55 Open-weave fabric
- 59 Sound from a cote

DOWN

- 1 Fuse, as glass
- 2 Soviet river
- 3 Secretary
- 4 Genus of lizards
- 5 Thin slices of meat
- 6 Fall into folds
- 7 Western layman
- 8 Seed covering
- 9 Alter a blueprint
- 10 O.K. to a Britisher
- 11 Jal
- 12 Suitable
- 13 Wheel shaft
- 22 "Journey's





secretively last evening to meet Mr. Brandt, Mr. Scheel and Soviet Ambassador Valentin Falin, all of whom wanted to give him information smoothing the bipartisan approach.

"Barzel can't take the pace," a government politician remarked. "His nerves are gone." But opposition politicians said the other reason he retired early last

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Conversely, the Christian Democrats scored 38.8 percent in the Chamber elections, compared with 38.1 percent for the Senate. The Communists in alliance with a leftist faction, the Proletarian Socialists, won 29.1 percent in the Chamber poll and 27.8 in the Senate elections.

The statistical evidence lends some support to the opinion of many political experts that the main strength of neo-Fascism rests with older people who are nostalgic for the Mussolini dictatorship, on middle-aged Italians who want a strong government to insure law and order and on discontented southerners. The youth vote is clearly eluding the rightist front.

from left: Rima Issa, Abdel
released by the Palestine govern-
ment.

Airport rather than be taken
elsewhere, such as Zarka, in
Jordan, where three hijacked
planes were destroyed by Arab
guerrillas in September 1970.

In Geneva, the International
Red Cross today rejected "the
Arab charges."

"The International Red Cross
delegates were completely taken
by surprise by the action of the
Israeli armed forces," a state-
ment said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).



ted The capital has yet to come under attack in the enemy offensive but some officials expect it.

The council meeting came af-

tured nonbinding presidential

ports,

Both primaries yesterday featured nonbinding presidential

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kissinger Distorted Views, Hanoi Envoy Says, But Would Confer Again

PARIS, May 10 (Reuters).—North Vietnam today charged that the United States distorted the content of their most recent secret negotiations, but nevertheless appeared to keep the door open for further private talks.

Hanoi emissary Le Duc Tho rebuffed charges by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's na-

tional security adviser, that North Vietnam wanted to install a Communist administration in Saigon before a war settlement was reached.

"We do not wish to impose a Communist regime in Saigon," Mr. Tho told reporters at Orly Airport as he bade farewell to Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief nego-

tiator at the Paris peace talks. "What we want is the establishment of a three-segment government of national concord," he added.

Mr. Tho flew home to report to the North Vietnamese government on the failure of the secret talks here with the Americans, who suspended the weekly peace conference indefinitely last week.

Mr. Tho, who is remaining in Paris for a possible resumption of the secret negotiations with Mr. Kissinger, said that the U.S. presidential envoy had "distorted the content of our meeting, evidently to mislead the American people."

He added: "I am certain that Mr. Kissinger will not be able to challenge me on what I said here today."

At his press conference in Washington yesterday, Mr. Kissinger said that the peace talks in Paris had reached the point where the Communists were insisting on arrangements that would, in effect, install a Communist administration in Saigon before an actual settlement was worked out.

Friendly Relations

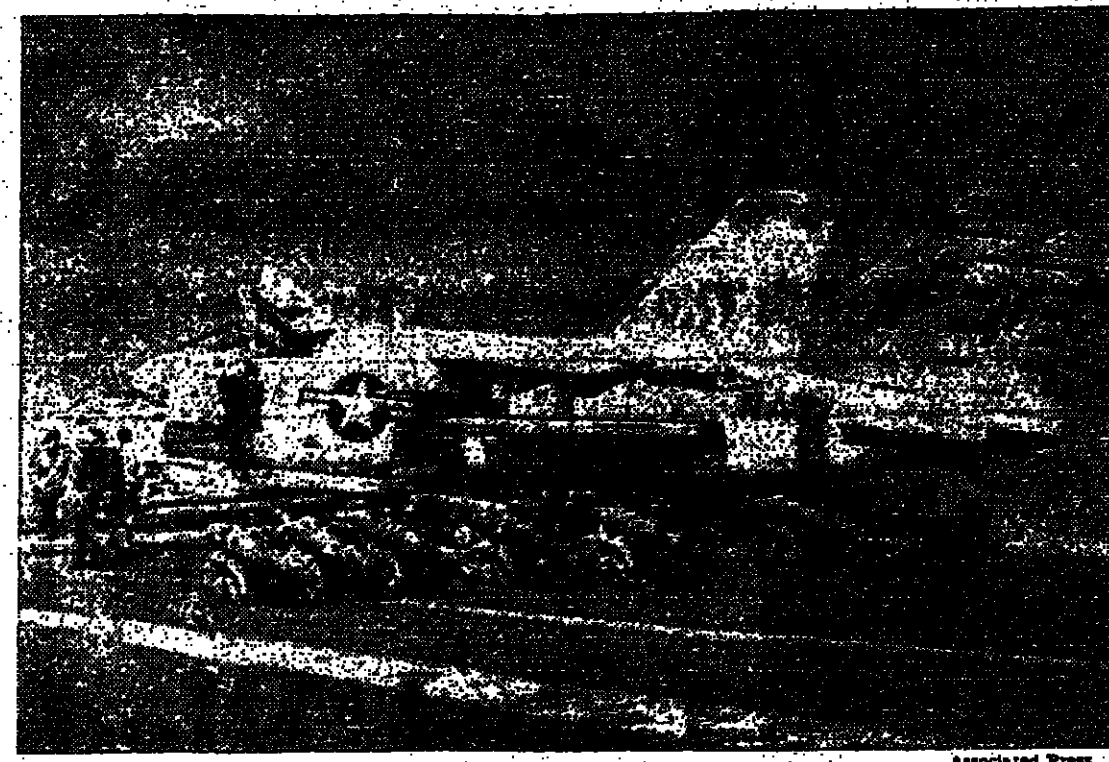
Before boarding his plane, Mr. Tho read a statement which said that the Vietnamese people desired peace and wanted friendly relations with the American people.

"They have no intention to oblige the United States to surrender or to humiliate it, as Mr. Nixon alleges," he said.

"The PRG (Viet Cong) has created conditions for the United States to get out of Vietnam in an honorable manner," he said.

The statement added: "The government of North Vietnam and the PRG have constantly shown their goodwill and are prepared to negotiate seriously to settle the Vietnam problem."

The reference to negotiate seriously reflected Hanoi's evident desire to resume the talks, North Vietnamese officials said.



LOADING UP—Navy crewmen aboard aircraft carrier USS Midway in the Gulf of Tonkin ready bombs on a fighter-bomber prior to a mission over North Vietnam Tuesday.

Laird Vows Firm Blockade of North

(Continued from Page 1)

about 10 a week and the lower budget costs of the war. He also said that the South Vietnamese have taken over the ground combat responsibility and that the fact that three North Vietnamese divisions have been able to advance only 25 miles in five weeks was "evidence of progress."

The defense secretary then insisted that the South Vietnamese have the manpower, equipment and the capability to hold off the North Vietnamese even if the Communists attempt to "go for broke" with their new weaponry and remaining supplies stockpiled in South Vietnam.

Mr. Laird displayed some anger when asked about the possibility of civilian casualties through the stepped-up American bombing. He asked why everyone concentrated on the bombing casualties and ignored that the North Vietnamese were doing. He declared that, with a complete lack of regard for civilians, the Communists have been shelling an 100-35,000 rounds in a two-square-mile area.

Supply Halt Vowed

The defense secretary was asked over and over again in various ways what action the United States would take against ships if the Soviet Union or other nations try to deliver supplies to Hanoi.

In every case, Mr. Laird replied, "we will take those actions necessary to stop the delivery of supplies to North Vietnam."

He stated that the United States would not permit supplies to be sent in on small craft that can land on the beaches and indicated that planes attempting to air-lift war material would be shot down.

On Capitol Hill, the war continued to be a main topic as Democrats on the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to order the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Vietnam by Oct. 1, subject to the release of U.S. prisoners of war.

Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., committee chairman, told newsmen that the resolution would be brought before the House Democratic Caucus for a vote next week.

Rep. Morgan said that he had previously opposed setting a deadline for withdrawal but since President Nixon had set a four-month time limit himself in his speech Monday night, he decided to support the resolution.

House Bars Public

And in an unprecedented move, House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., ordered the Albert galleries closed to the public for security reasons for three hours.

He acted on the suggestion of state war demonstrators gathered on the Capitol steps. The House session yesterday had been interrupted repeatedly by noisy outbursts from groups of protesters.

Rep. Albert told newsmen, "I

don't like to do it but I am responsible for maintaining order and for getting on with the business of the House. I hope it doesn't last long."

The galleries were reopened when Capitol Police Chief James Powell advised Speaker Albert that the disruptive groups "had departed from the area." Chief Powell told newsmen later that he would not bar all groups from the galleries. But if a group appears to be disruptive as it approaches the building, "we will recommend that the galleries be closed again."

He added that police had received information that "about 200 persons planned to demonstrate and disrupt proceedings."

At the White House, President Nixon conferred with his advisers on the latest developments in the war. Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren told newsmen, "There is no change in the entire sum of the situation. The advance party is at work."

Support Indicated

Mr. Warren also said that telegrams, letters and phone calls were pouring into the White House with a ratio of 6 to 1 in favor of the President's action.

The Deputy press secretary disclosed that the President had called a special crisis foreign policy panel into session to consider the latest reports on the situation.

The Laird press conference was the second in two days on Mr. Nixon's address by a top administration official. Yesterday, Henry A. Kissinger, national security adviser, met with the press.

In his news conference, Mr. Laird made the following points:

• Additional attacks were expected in South Vietnam, made possible by the use of modernized equipment. Mr. Laird did not in-

dicte when or where these attacks might come.

• U.S. military intelligence assessments were not in error regarding the imminence of an invasion across the Demilitarized Zone.

• While the United States had placed restrictions on the South Vietnamese as to how American aid could be used, demanding that it not be used for aggression, the Russians had "seen fit not to place any restrictions on the aid" they were giving to Hanoi.

• The U.S. sea and air buildup was continuing. The cruiser Newport News, with its nine 8-inch guns is now in the waters off Vietnam, he said.

• The mining of the North Vietnamese harbors is not a blockade in a legal sense.

Newsman Insist UNCTAD Take Up Vietnam War

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 10 (AP)—Foreign newsmen covering the biggest gathering ever held under United Nations auspices declared they will boycott its sessions unless delegates take up discussion of the latest U.S. activities against North Vietnam.

The protest was organized by Richard Golt, representing the English publication The Guardian at the third UN Conference on Trade and Development.

"We believe that we have an important role to play in informing a wider public of the aims of the United Nations—namely the pursuit of peace and development," a resolution signed by the protesters said.

"Nevertheless, we find it absurd and irrelevant to report the actions of UNCTAD in while the U.S. government, in flagrant disregard of these aims, attempts to destroy one of the smallest countries in the Third World."

"Therefore we ask that the conference should discuss the issue of Vietnam as a matter of urgency, and we further state that we shall not report the speeches made in plenary until this discussion has begun."

Signers of the resolution included newsmen from the U.S., Western Europe and India.

U.S. Adviser Says Cong Crucified 2 French Priests

PHNOM, Vietnam, May 10 (UPI)—Two French priests who remained with their congregation in an area overrun by the Communists were reported to have been crucified by North Vietnamese troops. The senior U.S. adviser in the Central Highlands said today.

The adviser, Jean Paul Vann, told newsmen that the two priests were murdered last week in Kon Horing, a highland village, four miles south of Tan Canh.

"They were crucified," Mr. Vann said his agents had reported to him. He had no other details.

Mr. Vann also said that he had reports that the family of a Vietnamese interpreter who worked for American advisers at Tan Canh was murdered and a sign left on their door that said: "See What We Can Do for You Now."

Deputies Back Special Powers

Thieu Proclaims Martial Law Sacks General in Highlands

SAIGON, May 10 (AP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu today proclaimed martial law throughout South Vietnam effective at midnight and sacked his controversial commander in the Central Highlands, Gen. Ngo Duc.

South Vietnam since 1963 has been under various forms of national emergency decrees, and it was not immediately known how the new order would affect already existing laws. A brief radio announcement said only that martial law was being instituted.

Martial law was last declared during the 1968 Tet offensive. The government, now, is taking stronger measures because of the 42-day North Vietnamese offensive.

In a TV speech last night, Mr. Thieu said:

"I appeal to both houses of the National Assembly to give me maximum support and genuine assistance so that I can mobilize all the human and material resources of the nation to meet the needs in the battlefields and to implement all appropriate and efficient measures to cope in time with the dangerous condition of the country."

Reports on Mobilization

There have been reports that Mr. Thieu is considering expanding military mobilization by recalling some veterans, increasing the draft age and canceling some deferments.

Under emergency regulations already in effect, the government has broad police powers, including the right of search and extensive identification checks.

All cities and towns are already under some kind of curfew. The curfew in Saigon is 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. It had been 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. prior to the North Vietnamese offensive.

A majority of National Assembly deputies today drafted a bill to give Mr. Thieu emergency

powers for six months. Mr. Thieu had asked for special powers yesterday. The bill will be due Monday.

Gen. Duc was replaced by Gen. Nguyen Van Tran who had been deputy commander in First Military Region, below Demilitarized Zone.

The disclosure was made by Mr. Thieu's own official announcement by John Paul Vann, senior U.S. civilian adviser in Saigon, at a press conference at the U.S. Embassy.

Gen. Duc's dismissal was from criticism of his forces having lost four districts and numbers of bases to the enemy.

He identified those who pressured Mr. Thieu to sack Gen. Duc as members of the National Assembly, especially in the rector areas.

"All distant critics like a scalp fall," said Mr. Vann, publicly had defended Gen. Duc against his critics.

Gen. Duc was one of more controversial figures in upper South Vietnamese echelon.

Last July, an American spokesman alleged he was a figure in a drug-running ring in Saigon, but Gen. Duc stoutly denied the allegations, backed by Mr. Thieu.

Gen. Duc is the second commander to be sacked in a week. The commander of First Military Region, Gen. Xuan Lam, was removed from his post last Thursday for the loss of northern Quang Province.

Sources reported investigation would now be launched into records of both Gen. Lam and Gen. Duc.

Gen. Tran was the victor in a tank battle north and west of Quang Tri on April 9, in which 40 North Vietnamese tanks claimed to have been hit.

Gen. Lam said at the time offensive had been halted. After the retreat from Quang Tri, Gen. Vu Van Giai, a member of the South Vietnam Third Division, was sent from his post.

Copter Crash Kills 32 GIs

SAIGON, May 10 (AP)—A big U.S. Army helicopter crashed in flames 2 miles northwest of Saigon today, killing all 32 American aboard, the U.S. command announced.

The command said a cause of the crash was known but is under investigation. Aboard the CH-47 were five crewmen and 27 soldiers.

It was the third crash of the war in terms of U.S. casualties. The worst in January, 1968, when Marines died in a helicopter crash near Dong Ha. Thirty Americans were killed in Army Chinook near Da Nang last Nov. 22.

Bank of Greece Ex-Official Hel

ATHENS, May 10 (AP)—Nis Pemasoglou, former governor of the Bank of Greece, was taken into custody today by security police after an anti-government organization had been ordered dissolved.

The action followed the arrest and deportation yesterday of leading members of the Efor the Study of Greek Protest which Mr. Pemasoglou had been legally permitted to continue to existing laws.

In addition, the authorities announced yesterday the dismissal of the Hellenic-European Movement, the president, P. K. Karamanlis, was arrested and accused of plotting anti-government student work.

WEATHER

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ALABAMA	14	57
ALASKA	10	50
ARIZONA	10	50
ARKANSAS	10	50
CALIFORNIA	10	50
COLORADO	10	50
CONNECTICUT	10	50
DELAWARE	10	50
FLORIDA	10	50
GEORGIA	10	50
ILLINOIS	10	50
INDIANA	10	50
IOWA	10	50
KANSAS	10	50
KENTUCKY	10	50
LOUISIANA	10	50
MAINE	10	50
MARYLAND	10	50
MASSACHUSETTS	10	50
MICHIGAN	10	50
MINNESOTA	10	50
MISSISSIPPI	10	50
MISSOURI	10	50
MONTANA	10	50
NEBRASKA	10	50
NEVADA	10	50
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	50
NEW JERSEY	10	50
NEW MEXICO	10	50
NEW YORK	10	50
NORTH CAROLINA	10	50
NORTH DAKOTA	10	50
OHIO	10	50
OKLAHOMA	10	50
OREGON	10	50
PENNSYLVANIA	10	50
RHODE ISLAND	10	50
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	50
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	50
TENNESSEE	10	50
TEXAS	10	50
UTAH	10	50
VERMONT	10	50
VIRGINIA	10	50
WASHINGTON	10	50
WEST VIRGINIA	10	50
WISCONSIN	10	50
WYOMING	10	50



PARTING—Xuan Thuy (left) and Le Duc Tho at Orly airport in Paris yesterday before Thuy left for Moscow.

Israel Denies Red Cross Role in Jet Assault

(Continued from Page 1)

Foreign Minister Abba Eban a cable of thanks.

"In the name of the Belgian people, and particularly the passengers and crew of the Sabena airliner which was diverted from its route by the terrorists, I wish to express my thanks and gratitude for the Israeli Defense Forces' daring and swift action to put an end to the suffering of the victims of that blatant act of air piracy," he said.

The hijackers seized the Sabena Boeing-707 as it was flying from Brussels to Tel Aviv, after a stopover in Vienna. When the plane landed at Lydd Airport, the hijackers released 100 to 300 jailed guerrillas in exchange for the lives of the passengers and crew.

Today, doctors at a Tel Aviv hospital reported that a woman passenger, Miriam Holzman, 22, from Belgium, who was shot when the soldiers stormed the airliner and had been in critical condition, was now out of danger following surgery for head and eye wounds.

Two other passengers also were wounded by Israeli bullets but were reported recovering. Two Israeli soldiers were wounded in the assault. It had earlier been erroneously reported that six passengers had been shot.

The doctors said that a wounded 19-year-old girl hijacker—Israeli-Arab Theresa Halafy—was also out of danger at the hospital. She was wounded in the assault in which two male hijackers were killed and 97 passengers and crew members were freed.

Military spokesmen said that the commander of the hijack team, Ahmed Awad Moussa, 42, who called himself Capt. Rafai, was said to have been born in Jaffa. Spokesmen did not know when he left the country. He was killed along with Abdel Aziz Atrash.

El Al Hijacking

The spokesman said Moussa masterminded the hijacking of an El Al Israel Airlines plane to Algiers from Rome July 23, 1968, the incident that launched a series of attacks on Israeli or Israeli-bound airliners.

The captured girl, Bethlehem-born Rima Issa, 25, underwent questioning about the hijacking. In her interrogation, she said

that the hijackers had about 25 pounds of explosives which the two girls smuggled aboard, police sources said.

Reports of how the explosives were brought on board vary, but one stewardess said they were smuggled on in Brussels in sausage-like bags tied around the girls' waists and in their cosmetic cases.

Capt. Reginald Levy, pilot of the hijacked airliner, said here tonight that he felt convinced the hijackers would have blown up the plane even if their terms had been accepted.

The pilot said in an interview: "I am sure they would have blown up the aircraft whatever happened. . . . And they would not have let the passengers off first before detonating the plane. At best, they would have first detonated and then shouted 'Jump.'"

"In such a case, some passengers would have got off alive but others would not," he said. "The rescue operation could have been a catastrophe. The hijackers

were desperate men. But this time it wasn't. It turned out well this time," Capt. Levy added.

The British-born pilot said that he struggled with one of the hijackers when he felt sure they were on the point of blowing up the plane.

"About 1000 local (time) yesterday morning, the guerrillas lost patience with the delay in the negotiations and I was convinced that they would blow up the plane," he said.

"The girls started crying and kissing each other and then one of the girls moved toward the explosives."

"I jumped up at one of the gunmen, and grabbed the gun and turned it toward him and pulled his finger, but the safety catch was on."

"One of the girls got in between us and the girl who had moved toward the explosives came back because of the diversion."

"The crew pulled me away and eventually everything calmed down," Capt. Levy said.

Bonn Treaty Vote Delayed, But Passage Seems Assured

(Continued from Page 1)

night was to avoid further confrontation with conservative hardliners in his own camp who still insist on blocking the treaties.

Hour of Consultation

The excuse they raised and which Mr. Barzel adopted in his speech to the Bundestag was an 11th hour request yesterday evening by the Soviet government for clarification of a draft bipartisan Bundestag resolution on the meaning of the Eastern treaties. Since then Moscow has said the clarification by Foreign Minister Scheel was satisfactory.

The 10-point bipartisan resolution, which took 10 days to draft, is the instrument Mr. Barzel needs to make his opposition deputies swing around from almost two years of antagonism to the treaties.

In the deal that emerged tonight as a result of less than an hour of consultations behind closed doors, Mr. Barzel committed the bulk of the opposition to ratification together with ap-

proval of the bipartisan resolution, the source said.

They added that the resolution would be submitted with the signatures of floor leaders of all four parties and that agreement had also been reached on limiting debate from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on May 17, at which time the vote is to begin.

Officials in the Brandt-Scheel government said they were also pleased with the arrangement because it would allow the remainder of the ratification procedure to be completed on schedule—approval in the Bundestag or upper house, on May 19 and the signing by federal President Gustav Heinemann a day later.

McGovern Wins in Nebraska, Humphrey in West Virginia

(Continued from Page 1)

2,031 precincts reporting, the vote stood at:

Sen. McGovern 75,594—41 percent.

Sen. Humphrey 64,515—35 percent.

Gov. Wallace 23,171—12 percent.

In West Virginia, Sen. Humphrey won a 2-1 victory over Gov. Wallace, his only rival in the non-binding preference race, and said the result was especially meaningful because "the rest of the candidates ran out" of a clash with Gov. Wallace.

The Alabama governor had virtually conceded the race last Friday, when he canceled his only scheduled appearance in West Virginia to concentrate on North Carolina, Michigan and Maryland.

With 85 percent of West Virginia's 2,363 precincts reporting, the vote stood at:

Sen. Humphrey 203,804—67 percent.

Gov. Wallace 93,575—33 percent.

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Waldheim Asks Big Powers

about UN Session on Vietnam

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 10 (AP)—UN Secretary-General Waldheim discussed UN action in the Vietnam crisis with the permanent council members before invoking Article 50, under which the secretary-general can call a council meeting himself.

The U.S. letter to the Security Council, the text of which was released in Washington Monday night, invoked Article 51 of the UN Charter to justify what it termed "measures of collective security." Article 51 refers only to attacks on UN members. State Department officials said that the reference to the article in that case was valid because the article "has long since been construed to mean any state rather than a member state."

Britain Urges Talks
LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Britain today sought to head off a confrontation of the superpowers over Vietnam with a call for Russian help in setting up a new international peace conference.

The first formal Soviet reaction to the proposal was noncommittal.

British authorities took this to mean that the Kremlin leaders have yet to decide just how to meet President Nixon's attempt to cut off North Vietnam from its arms supplies.

Warning by France
PARIS, May 10 (AP)—France today warned that President Nixon's latest actions in Vietnam create the risk of a confrontation between the world powers.

The warning was issued by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann at a regular meeting of the French cabinet. Mr. Schumann expressed the "deep concern of the French government over the sudden aggravation of the situation in Vietnam."

He said that "to the increased suffering inflicted on the population can henceforth be added the risk of a confrontation between the world powers."

India Fears for Peace
NEW DELHI, May 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh told Parliament today that the latest U.S. moves in Vietnam would serve "neither the cause of peace nor achieve the objectives President Nixon has set out in his statement while ordering the latest military action."

The minister said that "no one sensitive to human suffering can be indifferent to this situation. What is even more grave is the growing danger of an escalation of the Vietnam war into a bigger and wider conflict."

Cairo Sees War Peril
CAIRO, May 10 (AP)—The Cairo press today denounced President Nixon for "pushing the world to the brink of war to win re-election" by his decision to blockade the North Vietnamese ports.

Attack by Castro
ALHAMBRA, May 10 (Reuters)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro last night attacked President Nixon's order to mine and blockade North Vietnamese ports as an "insolent provocation against the whole Socialist camp."

Meeting
WASHINGTON, May 10 (Reuters)—In Foreign Minister Rudolf Schlegel and Egyptian Foreign Minister Moustafa Ghaleb today discussed the Vietnam crisis in their first of talks in Cairo. The Egyptian minister arrived in yesterday on a five-day

U.S. Analysts Note Options
en to Russia and China
By William Beecher
WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT)—American military analysts say the Soviet Union and China have a number of options in reacting to the aerial mining of North Vietnam.

The sources pointed out that the mines are programmed to disarm themselves at an unspecified time. They declined to say whether this was a matter of days, or weeks or months. But they hinted that there were other methods by which the mines could be inactivated sooner, if necessary. Whether this could be accomplished by sending out an electronic signal, they would not say. "The President is in a position to back up his offer," one official insisted.

One Pentagon official noted, for example, that fewer than a dozen Navy A-6 and A-7 attack planes from an aircraft carrier had laid a minefield blockade of the main channel to Haiphong Harbor Monday "in a matter of minutes." The same could be done repeatedly, he said.

Another official commented: "This might be an ideal situation. Russia could show its active support for an ally by trying to sweep mines, without any interference from us. And we could keep the ports bottled up by quickly resowing behind them."

Airlift Possible
The Russians might also attempt to airlift supplies to Hanoi, but intelligence specialists say that it would be difficult to bring in more than token numbers of surface-to-air missiles and tanks this way. If the traffic became very heavy, the airfields probably would be bombed—at times when Russian planes were not present, military sources suggested.

The main requirements of the current offensive in South Vietnam—gasoline, fuel oil and heavy ammunition—cannot be supplied by air in any quantity, they said. Russia might also be expected to resume supply shipments over Chinese railroads, a delivery method that was largely abandoned after the 1968 bombing halt in North Vietnam.



RESCUED—Miner Tom Wilkenson (right) is greeted by his brother Larry Tuesday night after rescue workers reached the 4,800-foot level in the Kellogg, Idaho, silver mine.

Rescue Teams Still Hunt 44

2 Idaho Miners Saved, Report 7 More Dead

KELOGG, Idaho, May 10 (AP)—Two miners, who were trapped for a week by fire, smoke and gas fumes in the Sunshine silver mine here, were brought to the surface last night.

The men, Tom Wilkenson, 29, and Ron Flory, 28, were swamped by friends and relatives as they were helped to ambulances that took them away from the mine.

They told their rescuers that there were seven bodies behind an iron door used to shut off a section of the mine in which there is a ventilation problem. It was deadly carbon monoxide gas and smoke that caused the

Soviet-U.S. Talks Continue Despite Nixon Vietnam Steps

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI)—The State Department announced today that discussions on a wide range of topics with the Soviet Union are still proceeding, including preparations for President Nixon's trip to Moscow starting May 23.

The Soviet Union has not yet issued any official response to Mr. Nixon's order to mine the harbors of North Vietnam and otherwise interdict delivery of supplies to that country.

Spokesman Charles W. Bray told newsmen that talks were continuing on strategic arms limitation, commercial maritime problems, avoiding incidents at sea and liquidation of the Soviet World War II debt to the United States, and described them as "straightforward, serious and confined to the subject at hand."

Rogers Replaced By Hillenbrand In Talks at Paris

PARIS, May 10 (AP)—Martin J. Hillenbrand, a key aide of Secretary of State William P. Rogers and a planner of President Nixon's Moscow visit, flew here today from Bonn to continue European talks in Mr. Rogers' place.

Mr. Hillenbrand left aboard a U.S. military plane three days after Mr. Rogers flew to Washington for Vietnam crisis talks. Mr. Rogers broke off a scheduled eight-nation tour of consultations with European governments on issues involved with Mr. Nixon's Moscow summit.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman here said today that Mr. Hillenbrand, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, will meet French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today. Asked if Mr. Hillenbrand would also see Vietnam peace negotiators in the French capital, the spokesman said he did not know.

He added the State Department official will fly to Rome tomorrow and Madrid the same night for talks with Italian and Spanish Foreign Ministry representatives.

The main body of Mr. Rogers' party was returning to Washington, leaving Mr. Hillenbrand with only a few top aides.

Chinese Charge Is Probed by U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—A State Department spokesman said today that an investigation is being made into an alleged attack on two Chinese Communist merchant vessels anchored off the coast of North Vietnam over a period of three days last weekend.

A broadcast statement attributed to the Chinese Foreign Ministry warned against a recurrence of the incident and said the Chinese government reserved the right to demand compensation for its losses.

Press Officer Charles Bray declined to confirm the bombing attacks on May 6, 7 and 8 but said, "We are investigating the facts."

Witness Says Angela Davis Hurried Away

Tells of Her Departure From San Francisco

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 10 (AP)—An ailing ticket agent testified yesterday that Angela Davis rushed to catch a plane out of San Francisco three hours after shootings in nearby Marin County had claimed four lives.

Maria Brewer said she sold Miss Davis a ticket to Los Angeles on Aug. 7, 1970, about two minutes before a 3 p.m. flight was scheduled to depart.

"She came up to me in a hurry... I noticed that she was fumbling in her purse and took out her checkbook," Miss Brewer said. She added that she made out a ticket, checked Miss Davis's identification and watched her run toward the boarding area.

She said the flight left late, at 2:50 p.m., giving Miss Davis time to get aboard.

Arrested in N.Y.

Miss Brewer was the first prosecution witness to testify about Miss Davis's departure that day. The prosecution asserts her responsibility to leave points toward guilt. She subsequently disappeared and was a fugitive until her arrest in New York the following October.

The state contends that Miss Davis and Jonathan Jackson plotted the Marin County courthouse invasion to gain hostages for Jackson's imprisoned brother, George, whom Miss Davis loved. Jonathan Jackson, a judge and two convicts died in the ensuing gun battle.

Miss Davis, 28, a former UCLA philosophy teacher, is not accused of being at the shooting scene but is charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy under a state law which holds accomplices as responsible as those who commit a crime.

Earlier, Miss Davis, of Portland, Ore., said she was at the Marin County courthouse Aug. 6, and saw Jonathan Jackson pay a brief visit. She said convict James McClain, then on trial there and subsequently slain in the Aug. 7 kidnapping attempt, kept staring in Jackson's direction. Of Jackson she said, "He never took his eyes off McClain."

Clutchette Paroled
Meanwhile in Sacramento, Soledad Brother John Clutchette was granted parole yesterday, effective next Nov. 12, the California Adult Authority announced.

Clutchette, 29, was sent to prison in 1968 for burglary. In 1970, a few months before his scheduled release, he was charged along with two other black inmates, George Jackson and Fleeta Drumgo, with the murder of a white guard at Soledad Prison. The three then became known as the Soledad Brothers.

Earlier this year a San Francisco jury acquitted Clutchette and Drumgo.

Drumgo is in San Quentin serving a two-to-15-year sentence for burglary. He also faces trial in connection with the alleged kidnapping attempt last August in which George Jackson was killed.

Grand Jury Probing Murders Of 3 Yablonskis Hears Boyle

PITTSBURGH, May 10 (AP)—United Mine Workers president W. A. (Tony) Boyle and two other UMW officials appeared today before a federal grand jury investigating the 1969 murders of union insurgent Joseph A. (Joe) Yablonski and his wife and daughter.

Two more UMW officials were expected to testify before the same grand jury later.

The union figures were not subpoenaed, but "invited" to appear.

There was no official comment on why Boyle, 67, was testifying. But reliable government sources said questioning centered on a special \$200,000 UMW fund allegedly set up to pay for the Yablonski killings.

Boyle's appearance followed those of Wayne Channell, assistant to John Owens, secretary-treasurer of the UMW, and William Turnblazer, president of the UMW's District 19, headquartered in Middlesboro, Ky.

Subsequent appearances were expected to involve Miss Suzanne V. Richards, Boyle's executive assistant, and an unidentified union bookkeeper.

Prosecutor Richard A. Sprague, in charge of presenting the state's case against the seven defendants arrested thus far in the killings, said last week that the \$200,000 represented the money used to pay for the slayings.

Mr. Yablonski, 59, his wife Margaret, 57, and their 25-year-old daughter Charlotte were shot to death at their home in Clarksville, Pa., Dec. 31, 1969.

Three weeks earlier, Mr. Yablonski had lost a bid to unseat Boyle as president of the UMW and was about to appeal before a federal grand jury probing union activities.

Two men have been convicted of shooting the three Yablonskis while two others—both District 19 officials—recently were arrested in the case.

Last week, a federal jury set aside Boyle's 1969 election, charging Boyle with violating labor regulations. Earlier, Boyle had been convicted of illegally using union funds for political activities. He has denied any connection with Mr. Yablonski's death.

Tale of Bedspreads and the War Agnew Spurns Gift But Giver Denies That He Ever Sent It

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI)—The office of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew reported yesterday that he had refused to accept a bedspread sent him by the Democratic governor of Maine saying the governor supported anti-war protesters who threw food at Mr. Agnew's car on a recent trip to the state.

But Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis said today, "I have never sent Mr. Agnew any gifts of any kind at any time, nor do I intend doing so."

Mr. Agnew's office immediately responded that he did indeed receive a bedspread from Gov. Curtis "and it's being returned today."

Speech in Augusta
An Agnew spokesman said the bedspread was sent as a memento to Mr. Agnew and his wife by Gov. Curtis after Mr. Agnew spoke before the Maine Republican Convention April 28 in Augusta.

The demonstrators, organized by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, broke through police lines and pounded their fists on the trunk of the car Mr. Agnew was riding in. Several reportedly waved Viet Cong flags while others threw bread, fruit and tomato juice at the car.

In a letter to Gov. Curtis Mr. Agnew said he could not "in good conscience accept your gift."

"It has been reported that you not only encouraged the group by sending a supportive message but defended its unlawful actions later," the letter said.

The protesters originally asked the governor to join them. He declined but said, "I wholeheartedly support what you are doing."

He also said he did not condone their actions but agreed to support their protest because they were "well disciplined young men" who had planned an orderly demonstration.

Mr. Agnew's letter said the demonstrators "employed the grossest obscenities and destroyed public and personal property." He added:

"Their illegal actions were in no way compatible with this country's tradition of lawful dissent, and they deserved the censure of all public officials in respect of agreement or disagreement with the subject matter of their protest."

Asked if the bedspread could have come from some prankster, the Agnew spokesman said, "Definitely not."

Another Claimant
Later today, A.J. (Tony) Petropoulos, who was born in the same area in Greece as Mr. Agnew's father, surfaced as the donor of a bedspread for the Vice-President.

Mr. Petropoulos, 89, who spent 28 years on the Lewiston, Me., police force and is former commander of the GOP, said he bought a "George Washington" style bedspread and planned to give it to Mr. Agnew when the Vice-President appeared at the GOP convention.

But Mr. Petropoulos said someone took the box from him before he attended a VIP reception for Mr. Agnew, presumably a Secret Service agent, as is the customary practice.

Asked if Mr. Petropoulos' account didn't clear up the matter, a secretary in Mr. Agnew's office quoted one of his aides as saying he "wasn't aware of any George Washington gifts" on the Maine trip.

Easier Charter Rules on Flights Inside U.S. Urged

WASHINGTON, May 10 (WP)—Liberalized airline charter regulations—offering inexpensive vacation tours—should be tried experimentally within the United States, the Department of Transportation urged yesterday.

Under DOT's proposal, airlines would be able to offer "one stop" inclusive tour charter flights. The current government regulation for inclusive tour charters requires at least three stops 50 miles apart, a restriction which charter airlines say has virtually killed its usefulness.

The recommendation was made by Robert H. Binder, deputy assistant secretary for policy and international affairs, before the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Testifying before the same subcommittee, a U.S. economic analyst for the charter airlines said that a "weekend inclusive tour" including air fare and hotel accommodations in Orlando, Fla., starting from Washington, D.C., would cost less than \$110. Membership in a group would not be required to qualify for the charter flights, and travel agents could charter the planes to sell tours to individual vacationers.

Low charter fares reflect savings made by flying planes with a 100-percent "load factor" (all seats occupied by passengers). The average load factor on U.S. domestic scheduled flights last year was below 50 percent.

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Mr Nixon's Brinkmanship

In ordering the closing of land and sea supply routes to North Vietnam by American military action, President Nixon is taking a desperate gamble that alters the entire nature of the war, that risks the fundamental security and deepest interests of the United States for dubious and tenuous gains, and that runs counter both to congressional mandate and to the will and conscience of a large segment of the American people.

The mining of the harbors of North Vietnam poses a direct challenge to the Soviet Union and other arms suppliers to Hanoi that could quite possibly escalate into a confrontation between the world's two great superpowers. Only the gravest threat to the security of the United States could justify such a challenge, as was indeed the case in the Cuban missile crisis. But Vietnam is not Cuba; and there is no conceivable American interest at stake in Indochina today as there was in Cuba to warrant the risk—and the escalation—the President has so clearly undertaken.

Let us grant that the North Vietnam Communists are infuriatingly—even insultingly—intransigent in the negotiations at Paris and are stubbornly aggressive in the field, as indeed they are. Let us grant that the United States still has a commitment to support to the death the present Saigon government as representative of South Vietnamese democracy—a commitment which, if it ever existed, has surely been long ago fulfilled. Let us even grant—contrary to fact—that President Nixon's Vietnamization program has been a success and that all that is needed is a little more time and a few more arms to bring Hanoi's belligerence to a halt. Granting all these hypotheses, what possible good could President Nixon's present escalation—cum-confrontation accomplish?

Even if the closing of the ports by mining and the interdiction of land routes by renewed extensive bombing should succeed in their goals without retaliation by the Soviet Union and China, the resultant cutoff in supplies could not materially affect the outcome of the present North Vietnam offensives in the South.

In any case, the bulk of North Vietnam's military supplies enter not from the sea but from China via road and rail. The entire history of deep interdiction of supply routes, from World War II to the present, demonstrates its ineffectuality. At most, therefore, Mr. Nixon's orders would simply tend to move Soviet supplies back to the trans-China route and shift the balance of influence in Hanoi a little more toward Peking.

This semi-blockade policy is both spurious and impractical; and it is difficult to understand how the President and his advisers, given the history of this war, can genuinely believe in it either. But to explain it, as the President did in his television address Monday night, as a means of protecting the American troops still remaining in Vietnam strains credulity to the breaking point. In fact, it is painfully obvious that Mr. Nixon's escalation of the conflict, including the stepped-up bombing of the North in reprisal for the Northern successes in the South, only increases the peril of American ground troops in Vietnam while obviously raising with every air raid the potential number of American prisoners held by Hanoi.

The President's risky action evidently signals a decision to intensify and enlarge American military involvement in the war from sea and air, with all the attendant risks accompanying such escalation. The President is in fact leading the country down precisely the road—though by different means—that President Johnson did in 1965. The difference is that President Nixon has the benefit of these last seven years' experience. Yet, like the Bourbons, he seems

to have forgotten nothing and learned nothing.

Even the peace offer included in Mr. Nixon's speech has a specious ring to it. He tells Hanoi that if it agrees to an internationally supervised cease-fire and returns the American prisoners, the United States "will stop all acts of force throughout Indochina" and will be out of Vietnam "within four months." On the face of it, this sounds as though Mr. Nixon were at last cutting all ties with the Saigon government, for there is no mention of any political condition whatsoever. But given Hanoi's present military successes, there is little incentive to North Vietnam to accept a cease-fire now; and while Mr. Nixon specifically promises American withdrawal from Vietnam within a short period, he does not promise withdrawal from the neighboring states, leaving the implied threat of American force and American power still hanging over the peninsula.

By his rash and precipitate action, President Nixon is not only risking military confrontation with the Soviet Union over an issue that is not and never has been vital to the security interests of the United States; he is also risking the almost equally dangerous collapse of the painfully built progress toward a genuine diplomatic détente, as it is already taking form in the SALT agreements and would surely be further advanced by the now threatened Moscow summit conference.

By his action, President Nixon is also inviting Soviet retaliation, if not in East Asia, then in other sensitive parts of the globe. By his action, he is unwittingly encouraging the Soviet hawks. By his action, he is incurring the possible speedy dissolution of the thin and delicate relationship just painfully constructed with Peking. By his action as well as his rhetoric, he has dug the United States deeper into the hole from which it had for four years been trying to extricate itself in Indochina.

And by his action he has clearly defied the Congress if not the Constitution. This may turn out to be the most dangerous of all the ominous aspects of Mr. Nixon's present course. The Congress of the United States last year resolved that it was "the policy of the United States to terminate at the earliest possible date all military operations of the United States in Indochina..." Mr. Nixon said at the time that the resolution was without binding force or effect and it does "not reflect my judgment about the way in which the war should be brought to a conclusion."

But now Mr. Nixon has in effect defied the expressed will of the Congress by replying to North Vietnamese escalation with more escalation—an old, familiar and demonstrably useless course of action. His dangerous and unnecessary resort to semi-blockade and massive bombing in a futile search for military victory in an undeclared war repudiated by a large section of the American people can only weaken the country internally and discredit it abroad.

The only recourse now is in the hands of Congress. It still has the constitutional power to curb and control the executive. While it is an extremely distasteful action, under the circumstances Congress still can regain its proper authority by exercising its power of the purse along the general lines of the Church-Case amendment in the Senate. It can shut off funds for all further military operations after return of the prisoners, and after a certain date, either in Indochina as a whole or, as a more limited restraint, above the North Vietnam pander.

Mr. Nixon is pushing the country very near to a constitutional crisis; Congress can yet save the President from himself and the nation from disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Italy's Unresolved Dilemma

Italy's elections do not seem to have produced any basic change in that country's situation. When it comes to forming a viable government the politicians will find themselves confronted with the same old problems: Keeping the Socialist party from joining forces with the Communists; the social and administrative "reforms" which the left is determined to push through regardless of economic reality; the difficulty of getting such a wide range of parties (and movements

within parties) to pursue a somewhat uniform course.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Nixon's Gamble

Mr. Nixon has spelled out his deal for peace and backed it with perilous action. He wants to be re-elected President and must feel that he can carry the American people with him. It is the final act in the great American tragedy. The President is gambling on the understanding of the Russians. He is gambling on the mercy and magnanimity of the North Vietnamese Communists in their hour of victory.

—From the *Daily Mirror* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 11, 1897

PARIS—While the Hellenic government deserves all praise for abandoning its hitherto obstinate attitude towards Europe, there is an unfortunate tendency at Athens to fritter away valuable time in straw-splitting distinctions as to the form in which the mediation of the Powers in the conflict with Turkey should be applied. The Greek Cabinet would do well to remember that it is the lives of its own people which are being needlessly sacrificed by its delaying the action of Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

May 11, 1922

NEW YORK—Marriage and marriage plans for prominent people are at the top of the news today. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Widmark have announced the engagement of their daughter to Rudolph Valentino, the film star. She is known professionally as Natacha Rambova in the Hollywood film colony, where she has been an art director. And also Mr. Charles H. Ebbets, owner of the Brooklyn National League baseball team, was married quietly yesterday to Mrs. Grace S. Nott. It is the second marriage for both.



'Cheer Up, Paddy. Odds Are It Was A British Bullet.'

The President's Offer

By James Reston

NEW YORK—So much has been said about President Nixon's new military moves in Vietnam that his new and more specific peace terms may be overlooked and underestimated. For while he talked in warrior language about the "arrogance" and insolence of Hanoi, and backed his warnings with a military challenge to the seaborne Soviet arms in Haiphong and the rail supplies from China, he also offered what amounts to a date-certain for the "complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months."

Maybe, at this solemn hour, it may be more useful to concentrate on his peace terms rather than on his war plans. He has been more specific this time than ever before:

Return POW's

"First," he said, "all American prisoners of war must be returned."

"Second, there must be an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina [not merely Vietnam]."

"Once prisoners of war are released, once the internationally supervised cease-fire has begun, we will stop all acts of force throughout Indochina."

"And at that time we will proceed with a complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months..." [This would allow negotiations and a political settlement between the Vietnamese themselves...]

Well, maybe this is looking for a very thin ray of light in the dark, but there is nothing here about keeping American air and naval power in Vietnam, or defending the Thieu government to the end—Nixon never mentioned Thieu—or relying on elections. The military offer is specific: Release the American prisoners, agree to a supervised cease-fire,

and then, within four months, "a complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam... and a political settlement between the Vietnamese themselves..."

This, obviously, leaves some serious questions for both sides. When could the cease-fire begin? If this took a long time to arrange, Hanoi would lose its military momentum and give Saigon and Washington room to regroup and resupply. If the cease-fire were arranged quickly, Washington and Saigon would be committed to take the prisoners of war quickly and get all American forces out in four months. There are risks on both sides, but at least Nixon has suggested a serious and specific basis for negotiations, which may be more hopeful for him and for Hanoi, Moscow and Peking than his bombs on the Peking-Hanoi railroad, and his exaggerated talk about the immediate threat to the 60,000 American troops, and the honor of the Republic and the peace of the world.

The problem now is to cool the rhetoric, cut the challenges, end the killing and find some way out of the mess. Nixon sounds very brave and he has taken some terrible risks, for the geography is all on the side of the enemy, and if his mining of the North Vietnamese harbors succeeds, all he will do with his challenges is to force Moscow and Peking to get together to ship more arms by air or rail from the Soviet Union through China to Hanoi.

Meanwhile, a) the prestigious State Supreme Court of California has interrupted executions, giving constitutional reasons for doing so; b) the death wings are overflowing with convicted prisoners; c) executions are a remote memory; and—for the first time in years—d) the opinion polls show that there is a movement for what amounts to the restoration of capital punishment.

The case for abolition is popularly known. The other case less so, and (without wholeheartedly endorsing it) I give it as it was given recently to the Committee of the Judiciary of the House of Representatives by Prof. Ernest van den Haag, under whose thinking cap growth no moss. Mr. van den Haag, a professor of social philosophy at New York University, ambushed the most popular arguments of the abolitionists, taking no prisoners.

deception could exist under the great democracy of the United States.

All in all, it sounds very similar to the situation reported in the late 1930s by Edgar Snow from China, and 25 years from now our children will read about Vietnam with the same befuddlement as many of us have read in recent years about the development of the United States' attitude toward China.

JOHN KALISH

Brussels.

Nazi Acquittal

I read with horror the article regarding the acquittal of an ex-SS death camp officer in Austria (NYT, May 6-7). My father was born in Linz, Austria, and lived there until 1938, when he emigrated to Australia. He never had any inclination to return or visit his native city or country. I can at last comprehend and feel fully his detestation and disinterest. The flagrant disregard for justice by a supposedly intelligent and honest people is evidence that the taint of Hitler's influence is apparently still rampant.

RONALD C. SUSS,
Victoria, Australia.

Still, Nixon has given everybody, including himself, an escape from this dilemma with his latest peace proposals. They are fair enough to be placed before the United Nations for debate. The secretary-general of the UN has indicated his willingness to bring the issue before the world peace organization, and this, poor as it is, could be better than the confrontation of mines and snags in Haiphong.

President Nixon, in his speech to the nation, tough as he sounded, gave Hanoi, Moscow and Peking a more realistic basis for compromise than ever before, and at least his new peace proposals should be tested before his risky military maneuvers create a world crisis.

One can trace that historic clash of creeds in conflict between the merits of capital punishment.

2. The argument that the death penalty is "unusual" is circular. Capital punishment continues on the books of a majority of states, the people continue to sanction the concept of capital punishment, and indeed capital sentences are routinely handed down. What has made capital punishment "unusual" is that the courts and, primarily, governors, have intervened in the process so as to collaborate in the frustration of the execution of the law. To argue that capital punishment is unusual, when in fact it has been made unusual by extra-legislative authority, is an argument to expedite, not eliminate, executions.

3. Capital punishment is cruel. That is a historical judgment. But the Constitution suggests that what can be regarded as cruel is a particularly painful way of inflicting death, or b) a particularly undeserved death; and the death penalty, as such, meets neither of these criteria and cannot be therefore regarded as objectively "cruel."

Viewed the other way, the question is whether capital punishment can be viewed as useful, and the question of deterrence arises. 4. Those who believe that the death penalty does not intensify the disinclination to commit certain crimes need to wrestle with statistics that disclose that, in fact, it can't be proved that any punishment does that to any particular crime. One would rationally suppose that two years in jail would cut the commission of a crime if not exactly by 100 percent more than one year in jail, at least that it would further discourage crime to a certain extent.

Reform Processes

1. The business about the poor and the black suffering oppressively from capital punishment is no argument against capital punishment. It is an argument against the administration of justice, not against the penalty. Any punishment can be unfairly or unjustly applied. Go ahead and reform the processes by which capital punishment is inflicted, if you wish; but don't confuse maladministration

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McGovern's Economy

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK—As Sen. George S. McGovern becomes a more credible contender for the presidency, Wall Street and the business community have begun to worry about his "populist" economic proposals. These include heavier taxation of capital gains; heavier gift and inheritance taxes; closing what he describes as "928 billion in tax loopholes for the rich and powerful"; raising the corporate income tax; phasing out oil, gas, mineral and other depletion allowances; and eliminating the recently enacted investment tax credit, accelerated depreciation and deferral of taxes on export earnings through the Domestic International Sales Corp.

In addition, McGovern has proposed to launch a program of income redistribution that makes President Nixon's proposed welfare reform look like peanuts.

By a minimum income grant of about \$1,000 for every man, woman and child in the country (part or all of which would be recaptured as income taxes), McGovern wants to shift \$14 billion from those above the poverty line—defined as an annual income of \$4,000—to those below that line; and he would shift \$28 billion from those with incomes of \$10,000 or more to those whose incomes range from \$4,000 to \$12,000.

The First National City Bank of New York says that "discontent over the heavy tax burden has given rise not only to demands for tax reform... but to a 'new populism,' which centers about proposals for a radical redistribution of income and wealth."

McGovern's campaign strategists deny that this is a movement of the left, although they are perfectly willing to have his program characterized as "radical."

"What is needed," says the South Dakota state revivalist of the American center based on the enduring ideals of the Republic.

One may indeed wonder whether there is such a thing as the "new populism" if the doctrine can be said to embrace political beliefs as different as those of McGovern and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama—and liberals and reactionaries, anti-racists and racists, doves on Vietnam and foreign policy generally as well as hawks, intellectuals and anti-intellectuals—or, as Wallace describes himself, "anti-pseudo-intellectual."

Historic Clash

Yet, despite its appeal to contradictory views and discontents, there does appear to be a spirit that deserves the name "new populism"—a lineal descendant of the ancient American suspicion that the monied interests were running the country, contrary to its democratic principles.

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tween the farmers and the roads, trustbusters, labor and empire builders, labor and agreement—though some may regard populists regard labor as part of the "movement."

Intellectuals are something in the populist camp, as in the establishment as they were in the Kennedy son years—and, somewhat have been known to find one camp to the other, as to be happening now.

Indeed, the pattern of history may be described series of pendulum swings a dominant Hamiltonian, representing an economic of a dominant Jeffersonian phrasing the common man.

The trend at the moment seems to be toward the age of Jefferson, and it could continue for years.

The point of connection McGovern's strong stance the Vietnam war and populism is his declaration it is "the establishment that has led us into the most cruel and war in all history has constructed a vast colossus based on the pain of the American workers," tells us we can afford it, but we can't afford good care for the American people.

As a means of raising for his social programs, McGovern would cut \$20 billion from the defense budget over the next three years—virtually a 30 percent reduction. In the 1972 issue of the *Congress Record*, he lays out a detail of how he would trim the establishment.

On such questions as 100 percent inheritance taxes he has modified his position—taxes ranging up to 70 percent.

Some McGovern observers believe he has already begun process of shifting toward middle of the road; but if he will be to widen his base in the center without the loss of his support among liberals, the young the disaffected lower middle class.

His advisers concede it does seem to appeal to the people as does Wallace.

For populism—or, better, populism—is resurgent in America, even in Nixon, will feel the strong a national feeling that favors ranchers, the cowboys, the farmers, the bankers, the builders, the land speculators.

The Hamiltonians will be flanked. Fewer voices raised—as was that of I. C. Grylls, the founder of the Republic before World I, in protesting Hamilton's son, because the former that "genius liberty is a selfish issue in fruit and economic inequality."

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Concerning Capital Punishment

By William F. Buckley Jr.

The proof is unavailing other hand, the state, though ambiguous, do either the efficacy or a efficacy of capital punishment.

"The absence of proof to additional deterrent effect death penalty must not fused with the presence for the absence of this."

The argument that crimes are crimes of passion, permitted by irrational passion argument against the actually, because it does how many crimes might the death penalty have permitted by rational persons are now deterred.

And the clincher, 5. Sh not know for certain we have death penalty added we have in effect the the risks.

Risk One: If we executed murderers without deterring prospective beyond the deterrence have been achieved by imprisonment, we may have sacrificed the life of the murderer.

Risk Two: If we fail a convicted murderer execution might have indefinite number of years in prison, our failure an indefinite number of future murderers.

"If we had certainty, not have risks. We do not have certainty. If we have we do better to risk the life of an indefinite number innocent victims who might be executed."

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Risk One

Ireland Heads for the EEC, Shedding a Tear for the Past

By Bernard D. Nossiter

DUBLIN, May 10 (UPI)—The Irish people voted today on whether to join the Common Market, a decision that could profoundly transform the island's untroubled life.

Counting on the million or so paper ballots will not begin until tomorrow. But even the most bitter foes of membership have conceded the outcome. Unless all the indicators are wrong, a majority is choosing to join the enlarged European Economic Community.

IRA Tortures Girl 'Spy,' 15

BELFAST, May 10 (AP)—

A 15-year-old schoolgirl, branded by the Irish Republican Army as a "spy," was tortured and "feathered" by a mob near her home tonight after being beaten for five days as an IRA prisoner.

"Her face, legs and body are a mass of bruises," a police spokesman said. "Her hair has been pulled out by the roots." The girl, a Catholic, was grabbed at her home Friday night by IRA men and held in secret hideouts around the city, the spokesman said.

"At regular intervals she was beaten, and tonight, to complete the diabolical act, they gave her a public tarring and feathering," he added. The Official wing of the IRA said in a statement that the girl, whose name has been withheld, had been punished for belonging to a "spy ring." It did not elaborate.

Minister Fails To Avert U.K. Rail Go-Slow

LONDON, May 10 (UPI)—A last-ditch bid by Employment Minister Maurice Macmillan to head off a threatened resumption of a nationwide railroad slowdown failed tonight.

Leaders of all three rail unions announced after three hours of talks in Mr. Macmillan's office with officials of state-run British Rail that no progress toward a settlement had been made and the slowdown would begin as scheduled at midnight tomorrow.

Mr. Macmillan called the talks "brutally honest" in Parliament as "bullshit."

"One has repeatedly heard union leaders say it is cheaper for British Rail, the government and the people to pay the money on demand than to suffer the inconvenience caused by not doing so," he said. "That is a very partial remark characteristic of bullies in all places."

Ray Buckton, general secretary of the locomotive engineers' union, said before seeing Mr. Macmillan: "We hope he can find a solution rather than subject the country to chaos if a work-to-rule breaks out again."

A 14-day "cooling-off period" ordered by the National Industrial Relations Court ended an earlier railroad slowdown. But it expired at midnight Monday, and the unions ordered a new go-slow.

The first slowdown cut railroad services throughout the country by more than 50 percent. Busy London commuter services were reduced by as much as 80 percent.

Officials said that if the present last-ditch effort fails, the government probably will apply to the Industrial Court for a compulsory secret ballot of the 230,000 railroad workers.

Under the Industrial Relations Act any strike action or slowdown would be illegal while the ballot was taking place.

Vienna Warns Prague to Free Kidnapped Czech

VIENNA, May 10 (AP)—Austrian Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has warned that Austria will limit its relations with Czechoslovakia "to the absolutely necessary minimum" unless Czechoslovakia returns an alleged Czech kidnapped by border guards on Austrian soil last Tuesday.

"Purely for reasons of self-respect, Austria will continue to insist on the return of Jaromir Masaryk," the foreign minister said Monday.

In the incident at the Drasenhofen border crossing, Mr. Masaryk was shot at and abducted 21 meters inside Austrian territory by Czechoslovak sentries.

A Foreign Ministry official declined to explain what the "absolutely necessary minimum" in bilateral relations would amount to.

Unofficially, it was learned that a series of measures, including a drastic reduction of legation personnel in Prague and immediate suspension of any negotiating under way between the two countries, may be taken.

Czechoslovakia in Damascus

DAMASCUS, May 10 (UPI)—Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Andrei A. Grechko arrived today for four days of military talks with Syrian leaders.

U.S. Air Force Bases in Britain Reenlist Falcons for Guard Duty

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Falcons have found a place in the U.S. Air Force—as stalwart guards over jet airplanes based in Britain.

They have prevented thousands of dollars worth of damage to the planes by keeping off seagulls, pigeons and starlings.

The falcons have been so successful in the two years they have been at work that the Air Force is renewing their contract.

Before the falcons went to work at six U.S. airfields in eastern England, there was an annual average of 50 "bird-strikes"—as collisions between planes and birds in flight are called.

Usually they result in birds being sucked into jet intakes, often forcing the planes to make emergency landings.

In the last two years, with the falcons on guard, there have been only seven "bird-strikes."

An Air Force official said today a new contract, with a \$80,000 annual fee, is now being negotiated with Long Winds Ltd., a Northamptonshire firm supplying the falcons and falconers.

Eight falcons are stationed at each of the six bases. They are let loose whenever birds congregate around the airstrips. At other times they are leashed where the starlings, gulls and pigeons can see them.

Big Belfast Department Store Destroyed by Bomb and Fire

BELFAST, May 10 (UPI)—A 50-pound bomb tore through Belfast's main department store today, injuring several persons and sparking a huge fire in the center of the city.

Police said 25 persons, many of them women, were taken to the hospital suffering from cuts and shocks. No serious injuries were reported.

Billows of smoke spread over the city as firemen from towns as far away as 30 miles came to try to halt the blaze in the Belfast Cooperative Store before it spread to adjoining buildings.

The blaze was brought under control more than two hours after the explosion that started it. The store was a blackened, gutted hulk. Fire officials estimated the loss at \$2 million.

Blast on 3d Floor

The explosion went off in the paint department on the third floor of the five-story store on York Street.

Fire officials said they believed the blaze was the biggest single fire in the history of the province. It spread quickly through the store, which occupies two city blocks, and was racing out of control less than an hour after the blast.

A bomb warning was telephoned to a Belfast newspaper before the explosion but police said there was not time enough to evacuate the building.

The bomb blew out most of the store's front, sent goods flying for blocks around, and knocked out windows in buildings across the street.

It was early closing day for businesses in Belfast, and the store was shut when the bomb went off. About 50 persons, some in tears and others screaming, were led from the building after the blast.

The blast ended nearly a week of comparative daytime peace in Belfast's city center; most of the recent explosions have occurred during the night.

It was the second time the Belfast Co-op has been the target of terrorist bombers. Two months ago part of the store was closed for several days because of a similar blast.

Elsewhere in Northern Ireland, there were scattered incidents of violence.

A bomb planted in a car damaged a dozen stores in Omagh, 60 miles west of Belfast, and slightly injured a soldier, an army spokesman said.

At Strabane, 14 miles southwest of Londonderry, and in the nearby town of Sion Mills, British troops used rubber bullets to disperse crowds of rock-throwing youths. One soldier was hit by a missile and required hospital treatment.

In Belfast's Springfield Road area, a gunman fired 10 shots at a two-vehicle army patrol near the "peace line" separating Protestant and Roman Catholic areas. One soldier was wounded in the arm, an Army spokesman said.

Outside of Dungeness, 20 miles south of Londonderry, several gunmen opened fire on an Ulster Defense Regiment patrol, wounding one of the soldiers in the arm. He managed to return fire as his driver sped from the scene, the army said.

16 More Internees Freed

BELFAST, May 10 (Reuters)—William Whitelaw, the British government minister in charge of Northern Ireland, today released 16 more people who had been interned without trial in the province.

This brought to 242 the total

WHO Seats Peking And Ousts Taiwan

GENEVA, May 10 (AP)—The World Health Organization's annual assembly today voted overwhelmingly to recognize Communist China as the lone rightful representative of China.

A resolution, which automatically ousted Taiwan from the 132-nation organization, was approved by 78-15 with 27 countries abstaining.

The United States was among those opposing the resolution which followed a recommendation prepared early this year by the organization's executive board.

Replacing Gen. Krylov

Russia Names Commander Of Strategic Missile Forces

MOSCOW, May 10 (NYT)—

The Soviet Union disclosed yesterday that it had summoned a rocket specialist back from the Chinese border to make him the new commander of the nation's strategic missile forces.

The appointment of Gen. Vladimir F. Tolubko, 57, puts an

Turkey Replies To Burtons on Arrested Actor

ANKARA, May 10 (AP)—The Turkish government today cabled Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton assuring them that Yilmaz Guney, a star of Turkish films now held by martial-law authorities, would be given full legal protection.

The Burtons recently cabled the Turkish premier asking for clemency for Mr. Guney, whom they called "an outstanding artist."

They believed that he had been sentenced to death for alleged aid to Turkish terrorists.

In its answer, the Ankara government said that Mr. Guney is being held in Istanbul while "charges of complicity with and support for a terrorist organization are being investigated."

A Turkish official said that he hoped that the Burtons would "show the same concern you have shown for a fellow artist for the many innocent lives either threatened or taken by the terrorists."

Mr. Guney was arrested last month.

Mapmakers Meet

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Mapmakers from 60 nations met today under the auspices of the United Nations in an effort to standardize names of places. The conference was inaugurated by Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Britain's defense under secretary.

The air force said the break in the weather would be "momentary." It forecast more rain, though of diminishing intensity, in the next 24 hours.

The rain began Friday night and affected a 1,000-mile area from the provinces of Aconcagua, northeast of Santiago, to Aisen, a sparsely populated cattle-raising region in the south.

13 Are Killed In Chile Floods

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 10 (UPI)—Floods after four days of continuous rain killed 13 and left 15,000 persons homeless in a disaster area covering a third of Chile, authorities said yesterday.

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Lebanon Premier Resigns But Is Likely to Return

BEIRUT, May 10 (Reuters)—Lebanon's Premier Saeb Salam, today handed in his government's resignation to President Suleiman Franjich and said it had been accepted.

Mr. Salam said last week he would offer his resignation now that the Lebanese general elections are over. The government is not bound by the constitution to do so, but it has been a tradition that governments which supervised elections resign after they are over. Mr. Franjich is expected to ask Mr. Salam to form a new government.

The polls were held in three stages to elect the 99 members of Lebanon's single house of parliament. They ended on April 30.

The premier and two of his ministers are members of the new parliament but the other members of Mr. Salam's cabinet were drawn from outside parliament and did not stand for election.

Sadat Back in Egypt; Visited 3 Nations

CAIRO, May 10 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat returned home today after visits to Algeria, Tunisia and Libya, the Middle East News Agency said.

The president held a series of high level talks as part of an Egyptian drive to increase Arab cooperation in facing Israel, political sources said.

Mrs. de Gaulle Declines Lunch With the Queen

PARIS, May 10 (AP)—

Queen Elizabeth II has expressed a desire to see Mrs. Charles de Gaulle during the British sovereign's visit to France next week but Mrs. de Gaulle has declined, informants said today.

The queen was said to have suggested through British Ambassador Sir Christopher Soames that Mrs. de Gaulle and she have lunch at the embassy.

The informants said that Mrs. de Gaulle sent her deep thanks to the queen but said that she would prefer not to make an exception to her rule to remain in total retirement since Gen. de Gaulle's death.

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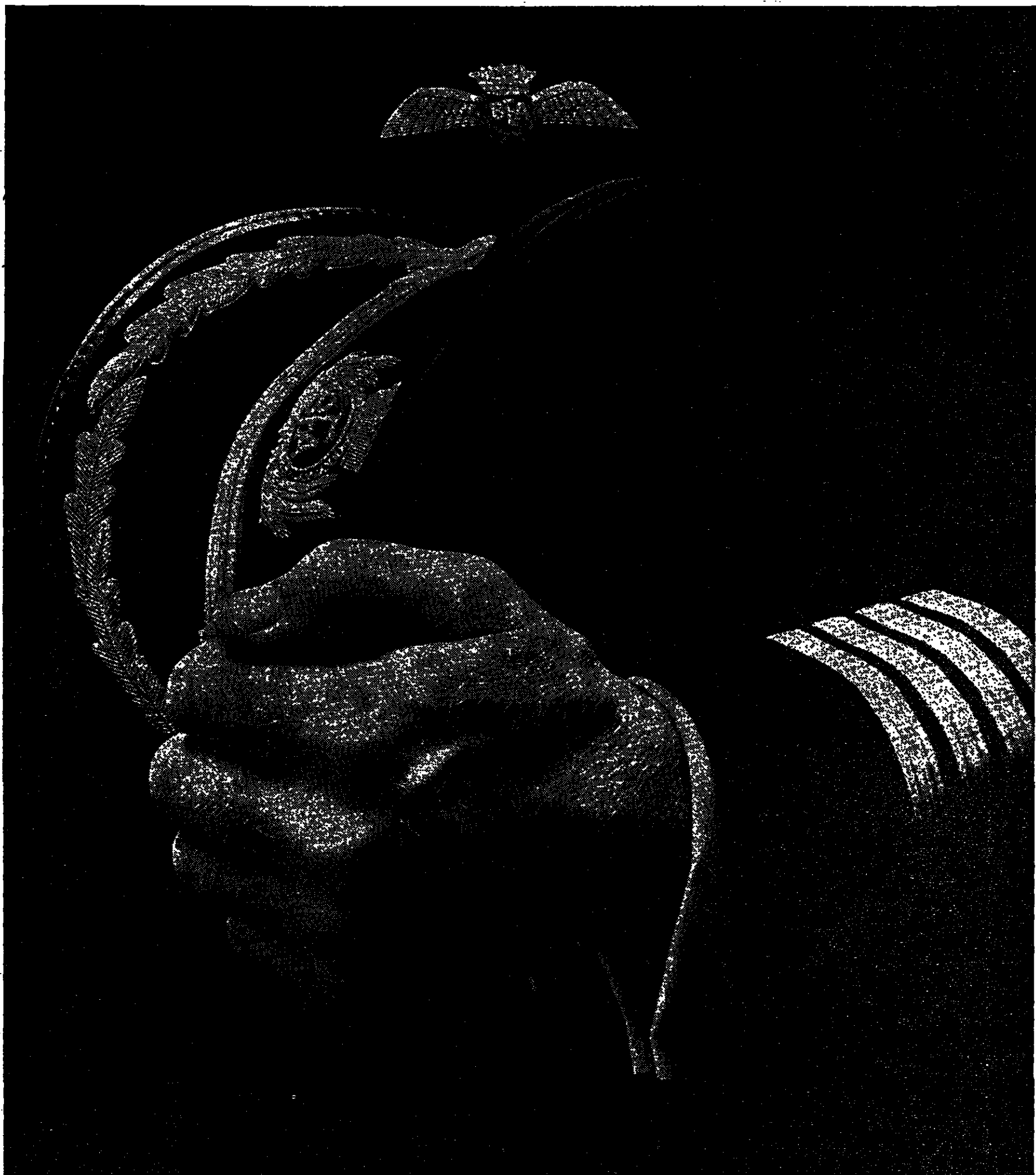
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Your Captain wishes you a pleasant flight.

To most people, a BEA Captain is a friendly voice over the aircraft address system. But there's a few things your Captain has to do before he speaks to you. Let's take them in order.

First, he has to spend two years at flying school, followed by six months at the BEA Training School, where he 'flies' 80 hours on the Flight Simulator. Then he begins service as a Second Officer. About four years later, he'll be a First Officer.

Nine or ten years after that—if he's really good, and we don't make it easy—he can become a BEA Captain.

Before each take-off from London, he has a 30-minute briefing and passes it on to his crew. He's responsible for exhaustive checks of the plane and personnel—164 dials in the Trident cockpit alone. He takes off.

Only then can your Captain say: 'Ladies and Gentlemen, this is your Captain, wishing you all a very pleasant flight.'



FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IBM Develops Solar Cell

Development of a new type of solar cell that is far more efficient than existing ones in converting sunlight to electricity was announced by researchers at International Business Machines. The new solar cell is particularly attractive as a power source in space and may mark a big step toward large-scale use of solar cells for direct conversion of sunlight into electrical power, IBM said. The cell is capable of converting into electricity 18 percent or more of the energy of the sunlight that strikes it, IBM said. Older solar cells typically are 11 to 13 percent efficient, although some have gotten as high as 14 percent. (As a rough comparison, steam power plants are about 40 percent efficient in converting the energy of coal into electricity.) The IBM cell can operate at higher temperatures than older cells and is more resistant to electron and proton radiation.

Sumitomo Pharmaceutical Plans

Taiho Pharmaceutical of Japan has reached agreement with Sumitomo Chemical Co. and Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha for a capital and business tie-up through an exchange of shareholdings. The two Sumitomo companies and Sumitomo Bank are expected to obtain a total of 10 million shares, or 10 percent, of Taiho from its president Shokichi Uehara and his family who own 65 percent. The main purpose of the tie-up is to utilize mutual sales networks in domestic and overseas markets as well as to promote joint development of new products, the companies say.

Siemens Expects Improvement

Siemens expects its earnings position will improve following a weakening of the cost explosion, the company's executive board chairman, Bernhard Fleiter says. Since Sept. 30, the close of its fiscal year, the company has reduced its labor force to 301,000 from around

307,000. In the six months to the end of March, incoming orders rose by about 5 percent with profits increasing accounting for about 3 to 4 percent of this rise. Orders in hand exceed current turnover by about 1 billion deutsche marks. Mr. Fleiter again forecast that gross turnover this year will rise by about 10 percent to more than 18 billion DM. He says that Siemens plans to build up its production capacity abroad and intends to increase investments in Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Greece, Turkey and Portugal.

Bausch & Lomb Optimistic

Bausch & Lomb expects "excellent progress" in sales and earnings performance this year, according to chairman Daniel G. Schuman. The company recently reported first-quarter net of 68 cents a share compared to the restated 28 cents a year ago. Meanwhile, shareholders approved a 2-for-1 stock split and an increase in the authorized number of common shares to eight million from four million.

GM Gives Priority to Brazil

General Motors has decided to give top priority to Brazil for investments outside the United States, according to the president of the auto firm's Brazilian unit. In an interview with a Brazil newspaper, James F. Waters said the GM board was planning to invest \$100 million in the Brazilian market this year—the highest ever made in any foreign country by GM.

Firestone Tire in Wall Street Firm

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has exercised its right to obtain a 25 percent interest in Drexel Firestone, the New York investment banking and brokerage firm. Early in 1971, Firestone invested \$6 million in Drexel Firestone, part of which was in the form of a convertible into stock at Firestone's option.

Half-Year Slashes Follow Recession

Japanese Cut Dividends as Income Falls

TOKYO, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The recession and last year's revaluation of the yen weighed heavily on six of Japan's biggest companies with all of them reporting sharply lower earnings compared to the corresponding period last year. Beyond that, the views ranged from the wisdom of great flexibility in rates to a higher price for gold.

Worst of Dollar Crisis Over, Emminger Tells Bankers

By Hobart Rowen
MONTREAL, May 10 (UPI).—Otmar Emminger, deputy director of the Bundesbank, said today that European central banks believe that the worst of the dollar crisis has been passed, and that the Smithsonian agreement on exchange rates "is worthwhile defending and will be defended." Mr. Emminger gave an optimistic appraisal for the future of the world's monetary system at a briefing following the opening session of an international monetary conference here. Attending are the key men from more than 100 of the largest banks in 20 Western countries, meeting with a score of government officials for private discussions of money and trade problems. The sessions are closed but the participants make their views known to reporters. This is the 19th annual conference originally hosted by the American Bankers Association but since 1970 organized and managed by 115 member banks themselves. Mr. Emminger's comments were made in the course of a clash at the press conference with Chicago University economist Milton Friedman, who had participated with Mr. Emminger on a panel discussing international monetary reform. Mr. Friedman said that the Smithsonian agreement was a "façade" made necessary because central bankers exist on the crises created by fixed exchange rates. "Truly floating rates are not feasible," Mr. Friedman said, "because (that) would put world central bankers out of business." He predicted that the world will now be left with "an untidy system" with frequent and smaller changes in exchange rates. "It's hard to see the Smithsonian agreement as something important," the economist said. However, Mr. Emminger—one of the most influential of the European central bankers and himself an economist—reported that since March 1 the major European countries had received no further significant inflow of dollars. In a brief interview later, Mr. Emminger added that U.S. payments on the official reserves basis were probably close to a balance for the first quarter of the year. He said that, this shows that exchange markets were calming down. The panel discussion on monetary reform yielded no agree-

ment except for the generalizations that the international monetary system should be reformed, and that some increase in the flexibility of exchange rates was desirable. Beyond that, the views ranged from the wisdom of great flexibility in rates to a higher price for gold. In a formal paper, Mr. Emminger said that gold would always retain a role in a revised monetary system, even if "paper gold" (special drawing rights) becomes the new standard. The SDRs, he reminded the bankers, are tied to gold. Whatever happens to put currencies on an equal footing, Mr. Emminger predicted, "the dollar will remain the chief reserve currency. It is difficult to conceive of a future worldwide payments system in which there is de facto equal rights for the dollar." "The dollar will always be 'more equal' than other currencies" because of the size and the importance of the U.S. economy. Therefore the dollar will of necessity have to assume a more passive role in exchange rate policy.

Pressure Eases On Dollar, Gold

LONDON, May 10 (AP).—The dollar dropped sharply on European foreign exchange markets today, then recovered slightly as jitter from the Vietnam war news began to ease. Europe's gold markets showed a similar trend. Speculators had changed dollars for gold and helped drive the price of the metal to record highs yesterday but today they took their profits and sold, driving the price down marginally. Trading, hectic in the morning, dropped off in the afternoon as several Continental offices closed early for tomorrow's Ascension Day holiday. In London, the dollar dropped to its lowest level since early April. It also declined in other centers, but there was no evidence of panic selling.

showed a 47.5 percent drop in profit to 6.83 billion yen (about \$22.2 million) while sales declined 4.7 percent to 604.85 billion yen (about \$1.96 billion). The semi-annual dividend was cut 40 percent to 1.5 yen per share from the 2.5 yen paid a year earlier.

Nippon Kaban, a major shipbuilder as well as a stockmaker, reported a 29.3 percent drop in net income to 3.19 billion yen while sales rose 4.8 percent to 307.68 billion yen. The semi-annual dividend was cut to 2 yen from the 2.5 yen paid a year ago.

Profits at Kobe Steel were down 55.1 percent to 1.88 billion yen and sales were off 11.5 percent at 178.87 billion yen. The semi-annual dividend was cut 40 percent to 1.5 yen per share. At the shipbuilding and machinery firms, foreign exchange losses were cited as the major depressant.

The nation's five biggest shipbuilders have reportedly lost 50 billion yen this way in the latest six month period. Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries reported a 50 percent drop in profits to 223 billion yen while sales rose 6.1 percent to 202.4 billion yen. The semi-annual dividend was cut to 2.5 yen per share.

Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering reported a loss in the latest half of 345 million yen compared to a profit of 2.19 billion yen a year ago. Revenues, however, rose 9 percent to 75.73 billion yen. The company's semi-annual dividend was shaved to 2.5 yen from the 3 yen per share a year ago.

Takeda Chemical, the nation's largest pharmaceutical and chemical maker, reported a 39 percent decline in net profit to 3.53 billion yen on a 3.8 percent increase in revenues to 85.4 billion yen. The semi-annual dividend was reduced to 3.75 yen a share from 4.25 yen last year.

May 10, 1972	
Today	
Spot, 10 per cent	2.5140
Belg. fr. (A)	45.92-94
Belg. fr. (B)	43.91-94
Deutsche mark	3.175
Danish krona	6.9760-70
Escudo	26.95-27.01
Fr. fr. (A)	4.90-51
Fr. fr. (B)	5.008-01
Guillemet	3.2030-38
Irish pound	4.20
Lira	511.00-50
Peseta	94.95-555
Schilling	33.04-05
Sw. krona	4.761-753
Swiss franc	2.8545-55
Yen	303.50
A—Firm, B—Commercial	

One Dollar—
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing international rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Investment Management
We will be pleased to send a copy of our brochure upon written request.
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Member New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
80 Broad Street, New York, New York 10004

Shell Group Profits Off 5 Percent in Quarter

LONDON, May 10 (UPI).—Net income for the Royal Dutch/Shell group fell 35 percent compared with one year ago to \$73.3 million (\$190.32 million) in the three months of 1972, the group said today.

The new news gave oil shares a boost on the London Stock Exchange, where operators commented that the outcome was better than expected.

Shell said its Venezuelan company operated at a loss in the first quarter.

The volume of oil sold by the group outside North America was changed from one year ago, reflecting the slowdown of industrial growth in Western Europe and Japan, and a very mild winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

Another cause of AKZO's problems, he remarked, was the monetary crisis, which is especially harmful for the Netherlands and West Germany, where some of the group's biggest plants are situated.

Approved results, compared with 1971 at this time, by Shell in the United States and Canada have not meant an increase in profit in terms of exchange rates.

Shell said capital spending rose nearly \$154 million against nearly \$140 million a year ago.

Improved results, compared with 1971 at this time, by Shell in the United States and Canada have not meant an increase in profit in terms of exchange rates.

Shell said capital spending rose nearly \$154 million against nearly \$140 million a year ago.

Improved results, compared with 1971 at this time, by Shell in the United States and Canada have not meant an increase in profit in terms of exchange rates.

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ITT Net Up 13.5%, Sales Climb 18.7%

Annual Meeting Gets First-Quarter Results

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 10 (Reuters).—International Telephone & Telegraph reported to the annual meeting here today that net income in the first quarter rose 13.5 percent while sales gained 18.7 percent from the year-ago period.

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 1,900.0 1,600.0
Profits (millions) 91.6 80.7
Per Share 0.75 0.68

In addition, the company said it earned an extraordinary income of \$2.2 million, or 3 cents a share, from the sale of its interest in Halcop Corp., which it was required to divest under an anti-trust consent decree.

The first-quarter gains reflected continued strength from ITT's European manufacturing and service activities and an improvement in the U.S. economy, particularly affecting such areas as financial services, domestic manufacturing, car rentals and insurance, chairman Harold Geneen said.

ITT plans to make initial public offerings of stock this year in companies to be divested under the consent decree entered into last year with the Justice Department. Mr. Geneen gave no details and no indication of the timing of the offerings, but said: "These sales will improve the company's financial strength, give us a basis for increased internal growth, and should show a substantial profit on the divestments."

The company said it has decided to comply with a court order that three places on the board of directors be left vacant pending a vote at a special stockholders' meeting.

The court held that three directors could not be elected at today's meeting because proxy mail (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Wall St. Prices Revive Amid Cautious Trading

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made a big turnaround today with advances outnumbering declines by about a 2-to-1 ratio in much slower trading.

This was a sharp reversal of yesterday's sizable plunge when the widely followed Dow Jones Industrial average dropped 12.72. Today, the average rose 5.95 to 931.07.

The price drop yesterday was in sharp reaction to President Nixon's new Vietnamese initiatives.

Today's recovery was attributed mostly to bargain hunting and was spearheaded by gains in the blue chip issues that traditionally establish a tone for stocks on the Big Board and glamour issues.

Brokers noted that the upswing could have been greater except for the fact that many investors and institutions remained cautious and did not participate in the market.

This was clearly evidenced by the slow trading pace, which fell to 18.97 million shares from 19.91 million the day before.

CEA Chief Forecasts Good Year for Profits
WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT).—The new flurry of enforcement actions by the Price Commission—some involving price roll-backs—does not mean any change in the administration's desire for "a good year for profits," the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors said yesterday.

Herbert Stein told a meeting in New York that the "administration was well aware that not only our present recovery but also our future productivity and prosperity depend on reasonable prospects for earning profits that cover the costs and risks of investment." He added: "The country can count on that."

In the over-the-counter market, trading was light and prices stronger. The NASDAQ index closed at 133.68, up 1.57.

One Amer issue that attracted attention was Harrah's, which operates a Nevada gambling casino. It rose 5 1/8 to 50 3/4. The management said there was no reason except the recent good earnings report.

Two other movers for no new reasons were Champion Home Builders, up 2 1/4 to 83 3/8 and Soundesign, up 2 3/8 to 46 1/4.

In the over-the-counter market, there were some fairly good gains. American Express was up 1 3/8 at 51 5/8 bid. Loctite rose 1 1/4 to 55 1/4. Anheuser-Busch gained 2 to 62 1/4 and Taylor Wine was up 1 3/4 to 43 3/4.

Bond market prices closed at or near their best levels of the day with corporates up 1/8 to 1/4 point and government intermediates up 1/8 point or more.

French Output Index Up
PARIS, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The index for industrial production, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, rose to 178 in March from 176 in February and 167 a year earlier, the Finance Ministry announced today.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

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-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1973- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High Low Div. in %					First High Low Last Crd					High Low Div. in %					First High Low Last Crd					High Low Div. in %					First High Low Last Crd				
4.6%	52%	ComdHd	1.52		8	23%	22%	22%	22%	14	4%	41%	EdmBr	1.54		4	43	43	43	43	4	14%	16	High Voltage	145	10%	77%	9%	101
																						46	Hilton Hotel	11	6	46%	46%	46%	46%

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Tokyo: 2-3, Marunouchi 3-Chome, Phone: 212-3321, Telex: J 26260

Dutch...	115.50	West Min...
er...	138.90	Woolworth...

• *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 1039-1044.

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1.

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734+36	414	27%	Vester	1.00	1	35
734+36	17	12	Vendo Co.		19	1578
734+175	674	274	Vend Corp. 1.10		13	2578
734+36	2814	1514	Vicom Int.	142	21	
734+36	204	144	Vicrome	30	37	1504
734+36	2814	1514	Vicrome	30	37	1504
734+36	2134	1734	VaEPW 1.12	143	174	
734+36	6474	9514	Va EP pf.45	2100	98	
734+36	334	284	Va EP pf.45	210	37	
734+36	3714	17	VSI Corp.	48	19	224
734+36	2814	22	Vulcraft 1.04	13	284	
734+36	1514	1114	VWR Unit	48	2	1314
W						
734+36	6574	27	Wab R pf.58	218	75	
734+36	8214	6574	WachCo 1.24	12	7214	
734+36	334	284	Wach pf.20	20	2	7214
734+36	334	284	Wach pf.20	20	2	7214
734+36	28	224	Waegen	17	274	
734+36	4114	4114	Walch 1.104	20	4114	
734+36	31	224	Walch 1.104	20	224	
734+36	24	2014	Walch 1.104	20	2014	
734+36	34	34	Wall M pf.70	71	3414	
734+36	6574	3414	Wann Leds	111	10	
734+36	144	734	Ward Foods	111	10	
734+36	25	184	Warraco	50	40	
734+36	3714	314	Warne pf.50	10	334	
734+36	6574	434	WarrCo 1.44	22	7	614
734+36	22	224	WarrCo ul	4	21	
734+36	674	314	Warr Corp. 2.10	210	40	
734+36	93	634	Warr pf.25	25	25	
734+36	9214	7714	Warr pf.25	162	854	
734+36	41	314	Wash 1.10	20	314	
734+36	244	22	Wash Co 1.80	35	2214	
734+36	1814	154	WashSH 1.04	4	1614	
734+36	2314	214	WashW 1.50	21	214	
734+36	45	214	WashW Johns	33	38	
734+36	1914	10	Wav Gen Co	76	1	1114
734+36	714	54	Wash Unit	11	44	
734+36	19	114	Wecm	114	1	114
734+36	17	84	Weds Ind	29	29	2014
734+36	23914	164	WeiMCL 1.50	29	2014	
734+36	2914	2914	WeiMCL 1.50	29	2014	
734+36	41	314	WeiMCL 1.50	29	2014	
734+36	5914	284	WeiMCL 1.50	29	2014	
734+36	2414	214	WeiMCL 1.50	29	2014	
734+36	2714	194	WeiMCL 1.50	29	2014	
734+36	1914	15	Wesco	541	1	114
734+36	5014	4	West 1.50	400	40	
734+36	4514	97	WPP pf.75	45	3500	5914
734+36	214	214	WPP pf.75	45	3500	5914
734+36	4614	334	Windsor 1.10	210	214	
734+36	2414	31	Win Banc 1.10	73	214	
734+36	2314	44	Win Pac Ind	40	4014	
734+36	4514	474	Win Pac Ind	40	4014	
734+36	15714	854	Win pf.40	11	118	
734+36	5014	4	West 1.50	400	40	
734+36	62	574	West E 1.150	2450	5914	
734+36	24	10	Westco 1.150	2450	5914	
734+36	77	74	Westco pf.50	200	2514	
734+36	4914	334	Weyberg 1.20	19	33	
734+36	339	334	Weyberg 1.20	19	33	
734+36	117	12314	Weyberg 1.20	19	33	
734+36	2414	114	Weyr pf.25	30	2414	
734+36	84</					

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Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

trial mailed to stockholders in advance of the meeting failed to refer to certain lawsuits pending against the three directors—R. Newton Laughlin, Hart Perry and Harry V. Williams—for alleged violation of insider stock trading regulations.

The company said that the suits are without merit and that material to the qualifications of the nominees proposed for membership on its board.

Genesco

Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	336.3	320.5
Profits (millions)	0.38	7.14
Per Share	—0.05	0.51
n Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,065.0	989.3
Profits (millions)	20.51	8.24
Per Share	1.42	1.96

Quaker Oats

Third Quarter*	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	189.93	170.05
Profits (millions)	9.02	8.24
Per Share	0.70	0.84
n Months		
Revenue (millions)	581.93	513.15
Profits (millions)	27.28	28.82
Per Share	2.12	1.86

* Indicated.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										-1972- Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										-1972- Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										
High	Low	Div.	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Div.	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Div.	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	
3630	3314	AAR Corp	17	3314	3314	32	32	-1/2		224	224	Amper	100	224	224	224	224	0		224	224	100	224	224	224	224	224	224	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		225	225	Amper	100	225	225	225	225	0		225	225	100	225	225	225	225	225	225	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		226	226	Amper	100	226	226	226	226	0		226	226	100	226	226	226	226	226	226	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		227	227	Amper	100	227	227	227	227	0		227	227	100	227	227	227	227	227	227	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		228	228	Amper	100	228	228	228	228	0		228	228	100	228	228	228	228	228	228	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		229	229	Amper	100	229	229	229	229	0		229	229	100	229	229	229	229	229	229	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		230	230	Amper	100	230	230	230	230	0		230	230	100	230	230	230	230	230	230	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		231	231	Amper	100	231	231	231	231	0		231	231	100	231	231	231	231	231	231	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		232	232	Amper	100	232	232	232	232	0		232	232	100	232	232	232	232	232	232	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		233	233	Amper	100	233	233	233	233	0		233	233	100	233	233	233	233	233	233	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		234	234	Amper	100	234	234	234	234	0		234	234	100	234	234	234	234	234	234	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		235	235	Amper	100	235	235	235	235	0		235	235	100	235	235	235	235	235	235	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		236	236	Amper	100	236	236	236	236	0		236	236	100	236	236	236	236	236	236	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		237	237	Amper	100	237	237	237	237	0		237	237	100	237	237	237	237	237	237	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		238	238	Amper	100	238	238	238	238	0		238	238	100	238	238	238	238	238	238	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		239	239	Amper	100	239	239	239	239	0		239	239	100	239	239	239	239	239	239	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		240	240	Amper	100	240	240	240	240	0		240	240	100	240	240	240	240	240	240	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		241	241	Amper	100	241	241	241	241	0		241	241	100	241	241	241	241	241	241	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		242	242	Amper	100	242	242	242	242	0		242	242	100	242	242	242	242	242	242	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		243	243	Amper	100	243	243	243	243	0		243	243	100	243	243	243	243	243	243	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		244	244	Amper	100	244	244	244	244	0		244	244	100	244	244	244	244	244	244	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		245	245	Amper	100	245	245	245	245	0		245	245	100	245	245	245	245	245	245	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		246	246	Amper	100	246	246	246	246	0		246	246	100	246	246	246	246	246	246	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		247	247	Amper	100	247	247	247	247	0		247	247	100	247	247	247	247	247	247	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		248	248	Amper	100	248	248	248	248	0		248	248	100	248	248	248	248	248	248	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		249	249	Amper	100	249	249	249	249	0		249	249	100	249	249	249	249	249	249	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		250	250	Amper	100	250	250	250	250	0		250	250	100	250	250	250	250	250	250	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		251	251	Amper	100	251	251	251	251	0		251	251	100	251	251	251	251	251	251	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		252	252	Amper	100	252	252	252	252	0		252	252	100	252	252	252	252	252	252	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		253	253	Amper	100	253	253	253	253	0		253	253	100	253	253	253	253	253	253	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		254	254	Amper	100	254	254	254	254	0		254	254	100	254	254	254	254	254	254	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		255	255	Amper	100	255	255	255	255	0		255	255	100	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		256	256	Amper	100	256	256	256	256	0		256	256	100	256	256	256	256	256	256	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		257	257	Amper	100	257	257	257	257	0		257	257	100	257	257	257	257	257	257	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		258	258	Amper	100	258	258	258	258	0		258	258	100	258	258	258	258	258	258	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		259	259	Amper	100	259	259	259	259	0		259	259	100	259	259	259	259	259	259	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		260	260	Amper	100	260	260	260	260	0		260	260	100	260	260	260	260	260	260	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		261	261	Amper	100	261	261	261	261	0		261	261	100	261	261	261	261	261	261	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		262	262	Amper	100	262	262	262	262	0		262	262	100	262	262	262	262	262	262	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		263	263	Amper	100	263	263	263	263	0		263	263	100	263	263	263	263	263	263	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		264	264	Amper	100	264	264	264	264	0		264	264	100	264	264	264	264	264	264	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		265	265	Amper	100	265	265	265	265	0		265	265	100	265	265	265	265	265	265	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		266	266	Amper	100	266	266	266	266	0		266	266	100	266	266	266	266	266	266	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		267	267	Amper	100	267	267	267	267	0		267	267	100	267	267	267	267	267	267	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		268	268	Amper	100	268	268	268	268	0		268	268	100	268	268	268	268	268	268	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		269	269	Amper	100	269	269	269	269	0		269	269	100	269	269	269	269	269	269	0	
1690	1114	Aberdeen	4	1114	1114	1114	1114	0		270	270	Amper	100	270	270	270	270	0												

-1972- Stocks and Div. in \$		Stk. 100% First High Low Last Chge		Net High Low		-1972- Stocks and Div. in \$		Stk. 100% First High Low Last Chge		Net High Low	
2136	1813 Sny Mag J	12	1814	1818	1814	7812	+ 14	1814	1818	1814	1818
1741	1741 Sny Mag J	12	1741	1741	1741	7812	+ 14	1741	1741	1741	1741
1914	1914 Sny Mag J	12	1914	1914	1914	7812	+ 14	1914	1914	1914	1914
1614	1614 Sny Mag J	12	1614	1614	1614	7812	+ 14	1614	1614	1614	1614
1514	1514 Sny Mag J	12	1514	1514	1514	7812	+ 14	1514	1514	1514	1514
1414	1414 Sny Mag J	12	1414	1414	1414	7812	+ 14	1414	1414	1414	1414
1314	1314 Sny Mag J	12	1314	1314	1314	7812	+ 14	1314	1314	1314	1314
1214	1214 Sny Mag J	12	1214	1214	1214	7812	+ 14	1214	1214	1214	1214
1114	1114 Sny Mag J	12	1114	1114	1114	7812	+ 14	1114	1114	1114	1114
1014	1014 Sny Mag J	12	1014	1014	1014	7812	+ 14	1014	1014	1014	1014
914	914 Sny Mag J	12	914	914	914	7812	+ 14	914	914	914	914
814	814 Sny Mag J	12	814	814	814	7812	+ 14	814	814	814	814
714	714 Sny Mag J	12	714	714	714	7812	+ 14	714	714	714	714
614	614 Sny Mag J	12	614	614	614	7812	+ 14	614	614	614	614
514	514 Sny Mag J	12	514	514	514	7812	+ 14	514	514	514	514
414	414 Sny Mag J	12	414	414	414	7812	+ 14	414	414	414	414
314	314 Sny Mag J	12	314	314	314	7812	+ 14	314	314	314	314
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South found the right solution to a playing problem on the diagrammed deal, by refusing a finesse that normally would be automatic.

He opened the bidding with two hearts, a weak two-bid with a weaker suit than is usually acceptable for such a bid, and North raised to game. This was slightly optimistic since South might have held a six-card heart suit headed by the king-queen and very little else, but the partnership would have reached game in one way or another.

The alternative for North would have been two no-trump, asking South for more information, and South would probably have rebid three diamonds, showing a high honor in diamonds and a relatively good hand. North would then have bid four hearts.

West led the club queen and South covered with dummy's king. In different circumstances this club distribution, for East won with the ace and returned

the two, the fourth-best of his original holding.

The defenders continued clubs, and South ruffed the third round. He then faced the decision in the trump suit. Normally, the finesse would be automatic since it is far more likely that West has a guarded trump king than that East holds a singleton king.

Instead South led to the ace and dropped the singleton king. How did he know? He did not, but he had appreciated that he would still have a fair chance of making his contract if East had followed with a small heart, leaving the king in circulation. In that case he would have played three rounds of spades and followed with a trump. If the player with the heart king also held the king of diamonds, he would have led away from the diamond king or conceded a ruff and discard.

Mathematically, the two possible plays were almost equal, but the absence of opposing bidding and the apparent four-four club distribution both slightly increased the chance that the hearts were divided 2-1.

NORTH	EAST
♠KQ4	♠J1065
♥A143	♥K1093
♦Q82	♦A962
♣K75	
WEST	SOUTH (D)
♠872	♠A93
♥86	♥Q109752
♦1754	♦A8
♣QJ104	♣83

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
2♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
Pass Pass 4♥ Pass
West led the club queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
FLUOR DEAR RAIMA
RESCUE RARE TIEK
INICIA RARIO GAVEL
WABHEPPLEWHITIE
CONJURE SILENCE
RETRARREDDITORS
IRONIS IMAGE NETTE
SWIFT ACORIN WAYER
ERR SCOTS VIEERS
SEALANIE TIERRET
PAID CIANOPE
CHIPPENDALE BRILL
HALLI WITEN RIGONE
WILIE KNEE RIGONAM
TOOTS CLAIR SOLDO

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STULY

ENFEC

ORSOUP

LISGRY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OPIUM ENJOY REALTY LIZARD
Answer: Once aroused, you may lose it! — YOUR TEMPER!

BOOKS

FLASH FOR FREEDOM

By George MacDonald Fraser. Knopf. 287 pp. \$6.95.

THE STEEL BONNETS

By George MacDonald Fraser. Knopf. 395 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IN his current appearance, the British writer George MacDonald Fraser is wearing two hats: a steel bonnet as the chronicler of Anglo-Scottish border history and the plumed hat of the picaresque novelist. He is convincing in both fashions, although I would not equate the order of accomplishment. "Flash for Freedom" is fun, but the other is better entertainment. Its contents are not volatile. It is not the first time that the facts of history turned out to be more magnetic than fiction.

"Flash for Freedom," which was preceded by "Flashman" and "Royal Flash," is the first of the trilogy I have read, but I assume that in form and texture it is the mixture as before: a spicy spoof of the sex and saber novel in which the hero goes from the trying pan into the fire and back again with breathtaking agility. In the process he is never far from willing and noble females. Some of that heat generated by his escapades uses a touch of humor. I will not go so far as to say that Harry Flashman has only one thing on his mind, but I'll wager he'll never be a scholar in anything else.

It is a highly convoluted story, and tricky to get into precise form though the telling is as smooth as custard. Suffices to say that in this third installment of his memoirs, Harry Flashman returns to England from the turbulence of the year 1688 in Europe to find that his wife is about to present him with an heir—on honor that, considering the time he had been out of the country, he had scarcely anticipated. For domestic reasons, therefore, he decides to enter Parliament, but an ill-chosen adventure involving the explosive trio of cards, a beautiful woman and an old enemy ruins that prospect. Fleeing the law, he finds himself, to his horror, aboard a slave bound for Africa. Flash has no moral scruples about the cargo, only life-saving ones. Transporting slaves is the equal of piracy and he is reluctant to hang. Nevertheless, under the tyrannical eye of a bloodthirsty Captain Abah, he helps pick up a shipload of slaves, engages in a skirmish with a group of Amazons in the hope of bringing some back alive and eventually turns up on the American continent in the double, triple, quadruple role of a British navy man and undercover agent, a slave owner, an abolitionist, a slave and finally as a suppliant to the then Congressman Abraham Lincoln. Proteus was an inert clod in comparison.

The background and details seem sure and authentic and the turns and twists of the plot are so cunningly contrived that one never questions their possibility. My only objection to this colorful happening is Flash himself. He is not a kind of hero. A rogue without sporting sense, moral sense or courage of any kind

just doesn't rate high in my gallery of delights. Even his villainies seem petty. Flash is just a weasel in human dress.

"The Steel Bonnets" is workmanship of a higher order. It is a history of the English-Scottish border, which runs some 70 miles across the pitched-in wall of Britain and was, before the accession in 1603 of James VI of Scotland as James I of Great Britain, the focus of a life so peculiar to itself as to give the region its own name: Border country.

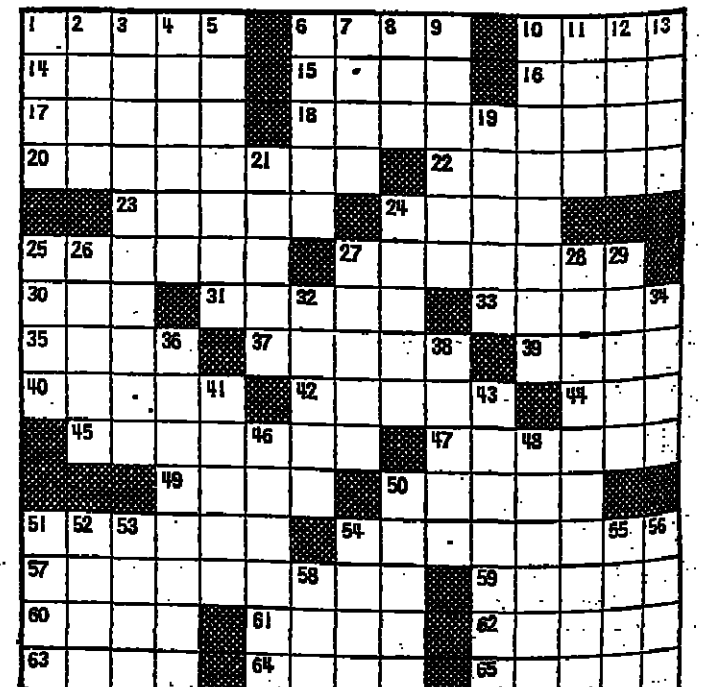
It was a region of clans and tight-knit families, where the least able and the most powerful lived by thievery and bloodletting and where raids, thefts, burning kidnappings and killings were a common as plowing, sowing and harvesting were elsewhere. Although, as Mr. Fraser makes clear, it was the border that made the way of life feasible, the fact is that nationalistic loyalties were only one strand in the lives of these people and not the most significant. The English south of the border set themselves against the Scots north of it and vice versa, but some of the English clans were also arrayed against other Englishmen. Some of the Scots had English allies; some of the English Scottish allies. An within these alliances there was such an instability of relation ships owing to long-time enmities recent hurts, kinship, feuds and whatnot that no side was secure for long. The men were pitiless there was no horror they were not capable of. Bloodshed was constant and savage and they were times in the century before 1603 that the area was reduced to a waste land. It was a way of life that went on for so long and encompassed so many people that in spite of our 20th-century views, it must have made sense to the people who lived it. Proof of this can be found in the experience of the men sent out to Scotland and England to keep order in the area—wardens were called. But the system was so persuasive that it bent even these men to its ends, and it is fascinating to see the warden sent out to protect the citizenry turning precisely into the man they were sent to guard against.

The exploits of these marauders or robbers, to use the author word (a term made familiar few years ago by William Faulkner who used the word as title) have been the source of unnumbered romantic tales at the storehouse for the fiction of Walter Scott. Without deny the men a certain dignity at lots of courage, the author destroys the notion that they were Robin Hoods or Sir Galahads. Worst they were cruel ruffian at best merciless captains, at sometimes it was hard to tell them apart. There is little nobility in these gory pages.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD—By Will Wren

ACROSS	49 Dry	13 Bonn residents
1 Uninteresting	50 Lover	Abbr.
6 African lake	51 Gasoline rating	19 Positive
10 Polluted air	54 Fizzle	electrode
14 Iowa group	57 Astronaut's	21 Start
15 Sound	gear	24 Sierra
16 Essences, in	58 Halloween V.I.P.	25 Tribunals: Abbr.
Greek logic	60 Polio man	26 Lariat
17 Roger of baseball	61 Fortico	27 Swallow noisily
18 Somewhat	62 Account	28 Fortnight
20 In a tight row	63 Invites	29 Ullimate
22 Medical Nobelist	64 Yin and	32 Suffix for cata
in 1954	65 French city	or mono
23 Hair shade	DOWN	34 — Coburg
24 Neighbor of	1 Harness part	36 Hapless ones
Cambodia	2 Arabian Sea gulf	38 Station
25 Kind of card	3 Stubbhorn	41 N.H. city
27 Dismiss	4 In harmony	43 "— when the
30 River inlet	5 Of a fraternal	little toy dog...
31 Casals' medium	order	46 Stylish
33 Boy's name	6 Tableware	48 Like a beast
35 Small fry	7 Worker	50 Change a label
37 Certain theater	8 Neighbor of Fla.	51 Bones, in
shape	9 Lower in	anatomy
39 River of Kenya	standing	52 Men of figures:
40 Entree item	10 Dispatches	Abbr.
42 Welcome	11 Golconda, for	53 Gossip
44 I.R.S. concern	one	54 Nuclear particle
45 Totaled	12 River of Europe	55 Calif. campus
47 Balderdash		56 Besides
		58 Miss Hagen



Rangers Rally Past Bruins

in Rousseau's 2 Goals, 3-2

By Gerald Eskenazi
NEW YORK, May 10 (UPI)—The Rangers rallied from a 2-0 deficit in the second period to defeat the Boston Bruins 3-2 in overtime on Monday night.

It was a clutch victory at a time the Bruins could have folded and no one would have brought up the specter of past playoff collapses. The Stanley Cup was waiting in a locker room, idle television cameras were trained on the Bruins' room for the postgame celebration, and the capacity crowd was happily awaiting the inevitable Boston victory.

But on the ice it was a different story, and so the Rangers go back to Madison Square Garden for a tomorrow night trouncing by three goals to two in this four-of-seven-games series for the National Hockey League's championship.

The reclamation of Rousseau is one of coach Emile Francis' key accomplishments. A bust at Minnesota last season, where he produced only four goals, he became a Ranger and turned into one of the league's leading scorers.

But he has had a bad habit—he doesn't score against Boston. Indeed, the last goal he had against the Bruins came in December, 1969. Until last night, that meant 22 games without a goal.

The Bruins had everything going for them last night—the home crowd, the early lead, a commanding edge in the series, and, of course, Bobby Orr and Phil Esposito.

The Bruins scored first, but they didn't come out hitting, and never really had the New Yorkers off balance.

Esposito won a battle for the puck behind the Rangers net with the goalie, Gilles Villeneuve, and got the disk out from Wayne Cashman converted before 4 minutes without New York getting off a shot.

The Rangers came back and Dale Rolfe tied the score after Ed Johnston, in the Bruins' net, had stopped Walt Tkaczuk's shot.

Back came the Bruins, with Esposito making another key play from the corner to set up Ken Hodges' goal on a power play. It was the Bruins' fourth power play goal of this series. The Rangers have six.

Waiting for a Break
Then the Bruins acted as if they had already celebrated. They missed everything in the second session. They were tight and their shots and missed their passes, while the Rangers continued playing their positions, looking for a break.

In the final session, Esposito let loose with six blasts on the net, shaking his head each time the puck, to his amazement, didn't go in. Esposito wound up with eight shots, giving him 35 for this series—and no goals, following a 66-goal season.

Instead, it was Rousseau who rapped the puck home. Early in the period he got off a low blast from 40 feet that Johnston momentarily possessed—then the puck trickled through his fingers and went in. The Bruins became unglued, suddenly tied in a game they thought they'd won before they laced on their skates.

Midway through the period Rousseau did it again. He hit the cross-bar, but the puck took a New York bounce past Johnston for the victory.



HORSING AROUND—Lucien Laurin is nudged by Derby winner Riva Ridge.

Trainer Laurin Gets a Stable Reputation

By Red Smith
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10 (UPI)—A little before the United States got into World War II, a French-Canadian jockey named Lucien Laurin grew tired of fighting weight, claimed a couple of lame horses and set out as a trainer on the smaller race tracks in New England. His stock was so poor he had trouble getting stalls, but he patched the critics up and managed to win some races.

The game was hungrier in those days. When Calhoun won the 1940 Kentucky Derby, for example, his purse was less than half the \$140,000 that Riva Ridge collected Saturday. Still, Laurin was a little guy, and small purses looked big to him. He kept plowing them back, claiming more beat-up steeds and nursing them along until he had a stable that could win 25 or 30 races at a meeting, a remarkable score on the bush tracks then.

Next he began attending the yearling auctions and investing in new stock. He couldn't afford the fashionable bred colts, but most of the animals he bought stayed sound and more than a fair share of them grew up to be winners.

Two Tests Passed
As a horseman, he had now passed two tests. There are times when one or another of the great stables enjoys such a wealth of top horses that the shop steward at Swift & Co. could win with them, but if you find a man with the tireless patience that can turn a cripple into a race horse and with the discerning eye for quality in a baby, then you have found yourself a horseman.

One point remained to be proved. The late Hirsch Jacobs had started by claiming cheap horses, and even in the early years of his reign as America's leading trainer there were some who said, oh, sure, Hirsch had a knack for doctoring sore legs but he wouldn't know what to do with a horse of real class. Hirsch's subsequent success with such smashers as Symmie, Palestinian, Exhibitionist, Flag Raiser, Hall to Reason, Bonjour and Reason to Hall didn't keep the knockers from saying the same thing about Laurin, until he met Reginald N. Webster.

Then horses like Quill and Sorcerer, Count Amber and Amberoid, all owned by Webster and trained by Laurin, testified for the defense.

Happy Association
The small son of a paper mill hand from provincial Quebec was solidly established when Bill Hancock asked him to take over Claiborne Farm's runners. It was a happy association; although Laurin had left Claiborne in 1970 to operate a public stable, Hancock recommended him to Mrs. John B. Tweedy when she needed a trainer for Meadow Stable.

That opening developed unexpectedly. Lucien

Laurin's son Roger had grown up with his father's horses and in 1969 had become trainer for Meadow Stable. Last year Ogden Phipps hired Roger to succeed Eddie Neely after that great trainer died of a heart attack. Roger proposed his father as his own successor and Hancock seconded the nomination.

Mrs. Tweedy's father, Christopher Cheney, had stars like Hill Prince, First Landing and Sir Gaylord before falling health prompted him to turn Meadow Stable over to his daughter. When Laurin arrived, he found good ones like Riva Ridge, Upper Case, Quill Gordon and Spanish Riddle in the barn.

When Riva Ridge completed his 1971 campaign as the 2-year-old champion, the trainer set his sights on the Triple Crown—the Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes.

He didn't even nominate Upper Case for the Derby, although that one was good enough to win the Florida Derby and the Wood Memorial, and he gave Riva Ridge only three prep races as a 2-year-old—the seven-furlong Hibiscus on March 22, the five-furlong at a mile and an eighth on May 1, and Keeneland's Blue Grass Stakes at 1 1/8 miles 10 days before the Derby.

A lot of people said it couldn't be done, a 3-year-old with so little bottom couldn't go 1 1/4 miles on the first Saturday in May, especially without an earlier race over the track.

Pressure is always fierce on the trainer of the Derby favorite, and in this case there was the added burden of all that second-guessing. If it bothered Riva Ridge's trainer, he never showed it. When Laurin smiles, his cheeks ball up into pink apples and his blue eyes become slits. Clear through Derby week, Lucien went around Churchill Downs with his eyes shut.

The Bridge Path
Then it was Saturday with 130,564 customers at Churchill Downs and 50-million freeholders watching television. In the infield, girls in shorts played Frisbee and boys in blue jeans made passes, some of them with a football. On the brown bridge path, Riva Ridge showed the world that a 3-year-old doesn't need a winter of racing and doesn't need a race over the course to win the Kentucky Derby. All he needs is a trainer named Lucien Laurin.

Among those who got the message was Leo Sierra, the Cuban trainer of Pappalardo, who used to employ Lucien Laurin as a jockey. Last year, Lucien Laurin sent Riva Ridge out to whip the whey out of Roger Laurin's champion filly, Numbered Account. Saturday Lucien's old boss saw his Pappalardo finish last, more than 30 lengths behind Riva Ridge.

For such a nice man, Lucien Laurin plays hell with his near and dear.



IT AGAIN—Referee Bruce Hood looks on stoically as Bruins' Don Awry (left) and Rangers' Gene Carr battle.

Score in Only 2 Innings

Set Back Brewers Twice

NEW YORK, May 10 (UPI)—The Oakland Athletics scored all six runs in two innings last night to set back the Milwaukee Brewers 6-0 in the first game of a doubleheader.

Pinch-hitter John Odom, singled Brown home. Mike Epstein, who drove in a run in the opener, singled after walks to Reggie Jackson and Sal Bando for the other two A's runs.

Indians 2, Royals 1
Del Unser hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning and rookie right-hander Dick Tidrow allowed four hits in 8 2/3 innings to give Cleveland a 2-1 home victory over Kansas City.

Tigers 5, White Sox 2
Norm Cash singled in the decisive run in the eighth inning and Joe Coleman got his fourth victory of the season as Detroit scored a 5-2 road victory over White Sox and Chicago. The White Sox ended a string of 34 1/3 consecutive scoreless innings when they rallied for two runs in the ninth.

Red Sox 4, Angels 3
Pinch-hitter Bob Burda's two-out single scored Duane Josephson from second base in the eighth inning as Boston battled from a 3-0 deficit to nip California, 4-3, at Anaheim, Calif. Boston rallied for three runs in the sixth to tie the score, but it also lost Carl Yastrzemski in the inning. Yastrzemski suffered strained ligaments in his right knee in a home-plate collision with catcher Art Kustner.

Twins 4, Yankees 2
Jim East, with relief from Wayne Granger, won his third game of the season without a defeat as Minnesota scored three runs in the second inning and went on the defeat New York 4-2, at Bloomington, Minn.

Indians 7, Royals 2
Ireland, May 10 (UPI)—Lord Perry tossed a five-and Alex Johnson hit a run homer this afternoon in the Cleveland Indians to victory over the Kansas Royals.

White Sox 7, Tigers 0
JAGO, May 10 (UPI)—Bradley hurled a four-hitter in the first game of a doubleheader as Chicago White Sox scored a victory over the Detroit Tigers today.

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Eastern Division
W L Pct GB
Pirates 12 8 .597 —
Cubs 12 7 .568 1/2
Phillies 12 7 .568 1/2
Brewers 10 10 .500 3
Mets 9 11 .450 4
Giants 8 12 .400 5
Astros 7 13 .350 6
Cardinals 6 14 .300 7
Reds 5 15 .250 8
Pirates 4 16 .200 9
Browns 3 17 .150 10
Braves 2 18 .100 11
Mets 1 19 .050 12

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W L Pct GB
Astros 12 8 .597 —
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Ali's Dublin Bout Reset
DUBLIN, May 10 (Reuters).—The heavyweight fight between former world champion Muhammad Ali and Al Lewis, planned for Dublin on July 12, has been rescheduled for July 26 here, it was announced today.

Nastase, Smith Gain
BOURNEMOUTH, England, May 10 (UPI)—Top-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania and second-seeded Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., advanced in the second round of the British Hard Courts tennis championships today.

Nastase beat Jaime Pinto-Bravo of Chile, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, and Smith ousted Jean-Loup Royer of France, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4. In other results:

Men's Second Round
Joa Trifas, Romania, beat Sandro Nodrella, France, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Pat Cramer, South Africa, beat Ivan Molitor, Colombia, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Bob Hewitt, South Africa, beat Niki Kalogeropoulos, Greece, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; and Jurgens Faudemont, West Germany, beat Frew McMillan, South Africa, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Third Round
Evaone Coolidge, Australia, beat Alex Cowie, Britain, 7-6, 6-4; Kathy Rivington, West Germany, beat Anna Maria Pinto-Bravo, Argentina, 6-4, 6-4; Ralga MacArthur, West Germany, beat Wendy Gilchrist, Australia, 6-4, 6-4; and Joyce Williams, Britain, beat Barbara Rawcroft, Australia, 6-3, 6-3.

Solomon Advances
BRUSSELS, May 10 (UPI)—Only three matches were completed in the Belgian Open tennis tournament today because of rain. Harold Solomon of Silver Spring, Md., beat Belgium's Bernard Mignot, 7-5, 8-6, to gain the quarterfinals. Other quarterfinalists are Spain's Andres Gimeno, who beat Italy's Adriano Panatta, 6-3, 8-6, and Spain's Juan Gisbert, who ousted Patricio Cornejo of Chile, 6-2, 6-4.

Expos Hand Marichal 5th Straight Loss

NEW YORK, May 10 (UPI).—Juan Marichal is not getting a boot out of pitching for the Giants this season, and last night he was partly responsible. The Giants kicked the baseball around for five errors, and Marichal chipped in with one of the bobbles as the Montreal Expos scored five unearned runs en route to a 7-1 triumph at Jarry Park.

The loss was Marichal's fifth straight after winning his first start of the season. A horrendous four-run sixth inning was Marichal's undoing.

After Bob Bailey led off the inning with a single, Mike Jorgensen tapped back to the mound. Marichal threw to second base to try to start a double play, and the ball went into center field.

After Ken Singleton was walked intentionally to load the bases, Boots Day grounded to first.

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ABA Nets Beat Pacers

After Losing Lead of 16

By Thomas Rogers
INDIANAPOLIS, May 10 (UPI).—Even though they fell behind after holding a 16-point lead with 4 minutes 50 seconds left to play, the New York Nets staggered to a 117-115 victory over the Indiana Pacers last night before an overflow crowd of 10,079 at the Fairgrounds Coliseum.

The unlikely triumph, achieved when Rick Barry hit a 12-foot jump shot to put the Nets back in the lead, 115-113, with 27 seconds remaining, drew the Nets even with the Pacers at one game each in the four-of-seven-game series for the championship of the American Basketball Association.

Before Barry's shot, the Nets had gone 4 minutes, 23 seconds without a point.

Brown's 3-Point Play
The man Carmeseca should have tackled was Roger Brown, who scored 8 of Indiana's points in the rally. His 3-point play on a drive and a foul shot with 1:40 to go lifted the Pacers into the lead, 115-114, rubbing out a 16-point advantage, 93-77, that the Nets had posted with 1 minute left in the third quarter.

The Nets, after a missed shot by Barry, got another chance when Darnell Hillman of the Pacers was charged with a loose-ball foul with 38 seconds remaining.

The Nets then worked the ball again to Barry, to the right of the hoop, and New York's leading scorer (with 29 points) put the Nets back into the lead with 27 seconds to go.

Freddie Lewis of Indiana then missed and on the play Mel Daniels was called for an offensive foul. Brown fouled Barry intentionally after the Nets passed the ball inbounds and Barry ended the scoring by making one of three free tosses 3 seconds from the end.

The New York victory, which sends the Nets back home to play the Pacers and in possession of the home-court advantage, was

achieved with Tom Washington, the Nets' top defensive player and star rebounder, on the sidelines. His left eye, which was scratched in the final game of the Eastern Division series against Virginia, became infected yesterday and blurred his vision.

John Baum, Washington's replacement, collected 14 points and 11 rebounds to help Billy Paulin (who had 15 rebounds) as the Nets won the battle of the boards, 47-45.

Wednesday's Game
New York 117 (Barry 28, McMillan 28), Indiana 115 (Brown 28, McGinnis 22).

Relaxed Code
On Amateurs
Is Proposed

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 10 (UPI).—The chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee's (USOC) eligibility committee wants to see a radically relaxed definition of amateurism so athletes may compete in the Olympics while earning money from endorsements and television.

Marcus Plant, chairman of the committee, said: "It's a suggestion for a radical change by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). It's a recognition of reality."

The committee's restructuring of the concept of amateurism, made public yesterday, was presented to the USOC on April 17. "The strict concept of amateurism in the 20th century has eroded," Plant said. "In principle, it (the proposed definition) has the backing of the USOC board of directors."

Under the less-strict concept of what constitutes an amateur, which has not been adopted by the USOC, an athlete could:

- Remain an amateur in one sport despite being a professional or non-amateur in another.
- Lose his amateur status and then regain it under certain conditions.
- Coach or teach a sport in which he competes but still retain amateur status if that position is not his primary vocation.
- Accept remuneration such as television fees and endorsement monies provided they don't involve any performance.
- Accept reimbursement for participation expenses, take out accident or illness insurance for training or competition, accept prizes for competing if allowed by his governing body, receive royalties for his sport-related published writings, and accept a college scholarship.
- Accept reimbursement for loss of income because he had to take off work to train or compete.
- Retain his amateur standing and still sign a professional contract in his sport, provided he takes no money or material consideration for signing.

Plant is a University of Michigan law professor who served as president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1967-68.

The Scoreboard

SOCCER—At Tehran, Iran led Egypt 2-0, after the first day of a first-round Group C European Zone Davis Cup competition. Hossein Akbari beat Aly el-Danony, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, and Tahgi Akbari scored a 6-4, 10-8 victory over Ibrahim Mahmoud.

SOCCER—At Mexico, Portugal beat Cyprus 1-0, in a Group Six 1974 World Cup qualification zone Davis Cup match. Portugal played with one player, who was dropped for this match. The other teams in the group, Bulgaria and Northern Ireland, have not played any matches yet.

BASEBALL—At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 2-1 over the Pirates. The Cardinals scored in the first inning on a home run by Steve Carlton. The Pirates scored in the third on a home run by Willie Stargell.

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